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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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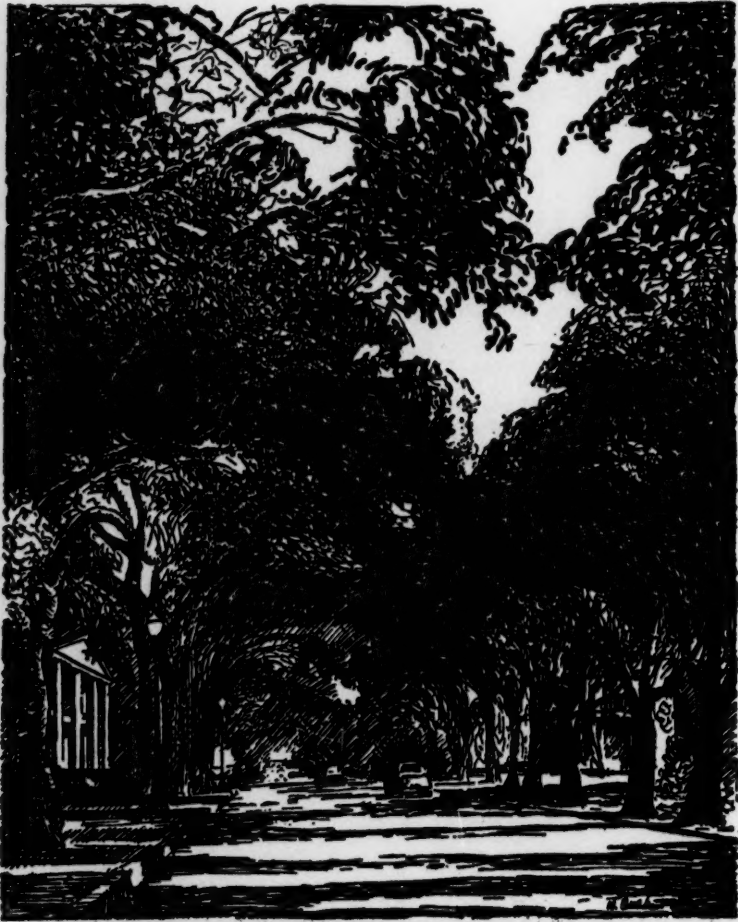
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Government Street



Mobile's Canopy of Oaks

That Border and Shade the Streets of the
Old City of Alabama

The President General's Message



DEAR DAUGHTERS:

OUR FOREFATHERS came to these shores seeking religious, political and economic freedoms. Through the years it has been our duty to protect and to preserve those freedoms for posterity. Our Youth have fought and died in many parts of the world in order to preserve these freedoms. On the 11th of this month we again honor our heroes, and on Thanksgiving Day we give especial thanks for all of our many blessings through the years and ask for continued guidance.

Sometimes we have heard the question asked, "What is the difference between Communism and Socialism?" The Communists favor revolution and the Socialists prefer evolution. Certain leaders have stated that the only way Socialism can achieve its goal here in the United States is

to put Socialistic policies over just a little at a time. Do you think that goal is being accomplished? After complete Socialism, the next step is Communism.

Karl Marx formulated the doctrine and creed of Socialism in 1848, although the idea has existed practically since the beginning of time. Communism, as we know it today, is the interpretation of the Marxian doctrine as defined by Lenin when he came into power in Russia in 1917. Communism and Socialism mean in the end the same absolute control by a central government. The manner of obtaining that control is the chief difference between the two.

This month is also the important day of elections. Perhaps the election of a certain person could be carried by YOUR vote. Thomas Jefferson, John Quincy Adams and Rutherford B. Hayes were elected by one vote.

Only one vote gave Statehood to California, Idaho, Oregon, Texas and Washington. The Draft Act of World War II passed the House by just one vote. Consider what your one vote could do.

As we think of our own blessings and duties, our new citizens should come to our thoughts. Our National Society has played for a number of years an important role in assisting immigrants who come to our shores by giving them copies of our excellent booklet, the D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship.

These booklets were intended primarily for foreign-born men and women desiring to become American citizens. That is still their prime purpose. In their desire to be helpful, some Chapters have overlooked this fundamental factor. In some cases Manuals have been placed where they were not needed for immigrant instruction. These have cost the Society a great deal of money, which we cannot now afford. Let us concentrate in the future on placing our Manuals where they will accomplish their Naturalization purposes. Instead of quantity, we should think of the quality of service they will render. In this way we can best assist our new citizens and our country.

Instead of taking time to write for information of various kinds from our National Officers, thus requiring office staffs to take time for replies, members are requested to refer to our D. A. R. Handbook, Constitution and By-Laws, where in almost every instance they can find the answers to their questions.

Affectionately,

MARGUERITE C. PATTON,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

The Unknown Soldier

We do not know his race, his creed,
His color, age, or name,
But here, above his resting place,
Burns Love's eternal flame.
The love we bear our very own,
Our glory and our pride,
He symbolizes every man
Who for our land has died.

Gentile or Jew, it matters not,
For him has shone the light
That tells the world that every man
Is equal in God's sight.
This is the Nation's son, who sleeps,
Hidden from rain and sun,
Deaf evermore to wars' alarms,
He dreams—his work is done.

Dear Unknown Soldier, kin to all
Who here in reverence bow,
We dedicate our hearts, our souls
To tasks that face us now.
That we may worthy be of you,
Whose sacrifice supreme,
Brought nearer to an anguished world,
Our high and holy dream.

—GRACE LEE KENYON

*Member Katherine Gaylord Chapter
Bristol, Conn.*

America's Greatest Danger

BY SENATOR EDWARD MARTIN

YOUR great patriotic organization, during all its history, has exerted a powerful influence for sound Americanism. You have always combatted the godless ideologies which would destroy our country. You have proudly proclaimed the glories of the Flag and the greatness of our Republic. You have been an unconquered bulwark in defense of the letter and the spirit of the Constitution. While others slept, the Daughters of the American Revolution have kept the watch over the ramparts of freedom.

America has never been a country for an easy way of life. It is a land of opportunity but it calls upon its sons and daughters for courage, self-reliance, hard work and sacrifice.

Fortunately those who settled America were sturdy, self-reliant men and women. They had stout hearts and deep convictions. They braved the perils and the hardships of the New World because they loved liberty. They wanted freedom to worship in the manner which would bring them closest to God. They wanted the right to speak freely and without fear. They wanted the right to take part in their government. They didn't look to the government for security. They did not demand grants, loans, subsidies or handouts. All they asked was freedom and opportunity.

With faith founded upon deep religious convictions they started to carve out of the wilderness the outlines of advancing civilization on the American continent. Their tools were the axe, the rifle and the Bible—each a true symbol of the elements which have contributed to the greatness of our country. The axe represents hard work and thrift. The rifle symbolizes courage and sacrifice in the defense of our high ideals. The Bible is the truth, the foundation of our government, the inspiration and guide to justice, righteousness and peace.

It is not necessary to go into the history of our growth and progress. You know the story of our Colonial development, of the rising resistance to tyranny, culminating in the ringing declaration that "these

Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States." You have followed the fortunes of the patriots of our independence from Lexington and Concord to the discouragement and cruel suffering at Valley Forge and the final triumph at Yorktown.

The sacred ideals for which our forefathers fought were given expression in the Constitution of the United States, the oldest written Constitution in the world. The far-sighted statesmen who gathered in Independence Hall in the summer of 1787 wanted a form of government that recognized freedom of the individual as God's greatest gift to mankind. Their whole plan of government was to give men opportunity. Under that system we have made marvelous progress in less than two hundred years.

A trackless wilderness has been converted into fertile lands and splendid cities. Great transportation systems and giant industries have been created. Thousands of small businesses have been established, forming the strong backbone of our economy. Hospitals, educational institutions, research foundations and centers of art and music have been established. More than 266,000 churches, cathedrals, synagogues and temples have been erected, with a membership exceeding 77 million, free to worship as their conscience dictates.

In 200 years we have developed our skills and resources until we enjoy more of the good things of life than any other people on earth. We have attained the highest cultural level and the highest living standards of any nation in the world. We are now without question, because of our know-how and our mastery of science, the greatest nation of all history.

Yet in spite of all these blessings, we have reached a time of desperate challenge.

As you well know, our country is confronted, at this moment, with dangers that could destroy our system of free government and the American way of life. I have no fear that destruction will be brought upon us at the hands of Communist aggressors. I do not fear that the power of a

foreign foe will ever destroy this great Republic. No, my fellow Americans, that is not the greatest danger.

I am convinced that the greatest danger is within our own borders. It lurks among our own people. It is the danger that Lincoln warned against when he said:

"At what point then is the danger to be expected? I answer, if it ever reaches us, it must spring up among us. It cannot come from abroad. If destruction be our lot, we must ourselves be its author and finisher. As a nation of free men we must live through all time or die by suicide."

Today we are confronted with the danger of unsound fiscal policies, unbalanced budgets, excessive taxation and a staggering burden of debt, produced by the waste and extravagance at all levels of government. These are the real causes of inflation which has robbed the American dollar of its purchasing power. They point the way to national bankruptcy, which means the destruction of all freedom of the individual. We are threatened by government paternalism, which would concentrate complete authority under the dictatorship of an all-powerful Socialistic state. We have the danger from the insidious infiltration of Communists and other subversive elements in our schools and colleges, labor organizations and churches and even into high places in the government.

Yes, these are dangers that we must guard against, but in my humble opinion, the most pressing danger we face is the weakening of the moral fiber of our people.

That condition grows out of a lack of understanding that a strong moral and spiritual America is the source and foundation of all our national strength. It has come upon us because too many of our people have neglected or ignored the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. They have forgotten that as Americans we share obligations as well as rights and privileges. The result has been greatly increased law evasion, tax dodging, and racketeering. It has brought about corrupt partnerships between public officials and the criminal underworld. The Kefauver Committee has disclosed that organized gambling syndicates take 20 billion dollars a year from the American people by their illegal operations. That is four times as much as we spend for education. It is seven times as

much as we give to our churches. That is a terrible situation. But a greater evil is the political power gained by racketeers and gangsters by corrupting public officials, sworn to support and enforce the law.

In some communities they have built up such powerful strength in both political parties, that they have become an invisible government in city halls and courthouses.

These are the termites that are undermining the foundations of free government.

The soldier cannot move forward effectively, the pilot cannot maneuver his plane as skillfully, and the gunner on his ship cannot aim as well, if they realize that men back home are evading the law, living easy lives through dishonesty and corruption.

Neither can the mechanic or the farmer produce as much if he knows that a part of his production goes to the listless, the profiteer, the grafter and the traitor to our country.

In all the sordid story of crime and corruption the most shocking chapter reveals that men in high places in the government have betrayed the responsibilities entrusted to them. It tells of men who were morally blinded by selfishness and greed in their desire for quick riches. It describes how they abandoned all honorable standards and pursued a course dictated by political influence, favoritism and bribery.

Yes, I repeat, the most pressing danger we face is the weakening of the moral fiber of our people.

What is responsible for the critical international situation facing the United States today?

Fundamentally, it can be traced to the lack of moral leadership in our appeasement of Communist Russia. The first fatal step was taken in 1933 when we recognized the Soviet gangster government.

Following World War II the leaders of our Nation sat down with the cutthroats of Moscow and entered into secret conspiracies that enslaved millions of freedom-loving people who looked to the United States for liberty, justice and the right of self-government. One by one the small nations of Europe were swallowed up behind the Iron Curtain—Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, and part of Finland. Then came the betrayal of China, loyal friend of the United States for a hundred years, who

(Continued on page 912)

Frontier Homes of the Potomac

BY MARY VERNON MISH

AS the Upper Potomac region constituted the westernmost frontier of mid-eighteenth century America, the homes of this area today have a peculiar significance for all of us. Constructed of logs or of native limestone, many of these sturdy dwellings still remain. Conventionally rectangular in appearance, of the usual one and one-half or two and one-half storeys in height, nevertheless they stubbornly retain their pioneer flavor, and reawaken to memory the days of lurking savages and the nights when rapped knuckles on the windowpanes spread the fearful alarm of impending attack.

All of us have heard many delightful talks on the histories of old houses and their owners. This paper deals only incidentally with these facts, as its chief concern is the characteristic architecture of the frontier homes of the Potomac. I am regretfully far removed from being an expert on my subject, but during the past year I have examined an approximate 200 edifices in Maryland and in West Virginia; I would therefore have to be peculiarly obtuse not to have learned a little something about how to know an old house when I see one. As my survey has given me infinite pleasure, I am eager to share my delight in a hobby which could be yours for the taking.

You might well ask me how I became interested in these pioneer homes. It so happens that after years of trying on my part (first) to obtain the old Jonathan Hager house in Hagerstown, Maryland, and (secondly), to restore it, the Washington County Historical Society at last signed a contract with our architect, Mr. Francis H. Jencks of the firm of Wrenn, Lewis & Jencks of Baltimore. As a preliminary to actual construction work, Mr. James W. Foster, Director of the Maryland Historical Society, suggested to me as Chairman of the restoration project that I locate by way of comparison other similar houses for our advisory committee's appraisal. This was a fateful plan of procedure. My search began more than a year ago—and I haven't stopped yet.

One thing always leads to another, at least in my case. I had read in no less

than three separate histories of an old stone house reported to have been situated on the Leitersburg Pike in Washington County, Maryland; its datestone was said to carry the legend, "J. S. Downin—1750." After repeated efforts to locate this house, I had the happy thought that the Press would no doubt assist me in my hunt, and that I was being remiss in not calling on the public. This I did with glowing results. In no time I had a letter from the granddaughter of the last owner of my 1750 residence. And while I found to my grief that the dwelling had been torn down in 1898, nevertheless my inquiries led to the discovery of an old photograph of the historic old mansion.

Built five years before the outbreak of the French and Indian War, this house, with its two and one-half storeys in height and its one and one-half storey wing attached to one end, was truly a "mansion" of its period. Actually, this wing may have well been older than the dated part, as the history of the land would warrant this supposition. The published picture of this Downin house, along with the series of newspaper articles which it inspired, created a stir in Washington County. It seems that most persons have their pet houses, and, as proof of this interest, many letters with valuable information were directed my way. The final result of this particular effort led to the creation of a column in the local paper under the title of "Frontier Flashbacks." From this point on the search for other old houses began in earnest.

As you might suppose, my house-hunting experiences have been varied and interesting. It is in the nature of a pleasant digression to report that in no single instance have I met with anything less than hospitality—a statement which applies to the residents of both States, Maryland and West Virginia. Men and women have stopped their threshing, their washing, their painting, their peach-canning, to open wide their doors and say, "Won't you come in?"

On two occasions I visited houses in which old women—hermits in the flesh—lived alone among cardboard cartons and

piles of junk, mingled with the relics of their lingering past. One of them said, "Here I live with everything that I have always hated most—dirt and poverty." She stared down at her hands which had served her well for more than ninety years, and the tears ran down her cheeks. But no matter how pathetic the case, neither of my little old ladies would have left her roof-tree or her well-loved stone walls for an easier life. With pride of ownership they warmed to their subject and showed a zeal which was sadly lacking in many house-owners of a later generation.

Since your curiosity is probably as great as mine, I will admit that discoveries of all kinds have been part and parcel of my survey. If you have, for example, never seen albino spiders, look in the cellar of one of these old houses. Snowy white with glistening, transparent legs, they hang suspended over the subterranean springs. In one of these particular cellars the room was built against the mouth of a turbulent spring which flowed out from a long, cavernous stone passageway. While I stood marveling at this natural wonder, I was told that some years ago a corpulent feminine member of the household had in a most unorthodox manner crashed through the floor above, white spiders and all, and had landed in the cold waters at my feet. To be frank, a scene of violence of any kind would not have been out of keeping with the eerie setting.

In spite of the tantalizing, human-interest side naturally engendered by old houses and their study, my survey has remained objective. Because my search was conducted with the idea of serving a specific purpose, I have primarily confined myself in Maryland to dated stone houses. Nevertheless, such a study has not precluded my being interested in undated houses of apparent age, whether they were constructed of stone, brick or log.

The dated buildings of the Upper Potomac had their origin in the dated houses of Germany and Switzerland, where fancifully carved numerals served as further embellishment to their ornate exterior trim. When the builders of these dwellings migrated to our shores, many of them persisted in this custom of using datestones. In most instances such a stone was placed in the apex of an end wall, directly beneath the eaves. Chiseled with the date of com-

pletion of the dwelling, it often contained the initials of the builder and of his wife. An oval or round frame of shaped stones usually radiated from the datestone itself, and served as the setting for this jewel which marked the end of the builder's heroic endeavors. In some instances this circular area did not frame an actual stone but encircled instead a stuccoed surface on which the date was incised with a stylus-like instrument.

Today many of the old stones have fallen out and many of the stuccoed surfaces have crumbled. Some have even served as targets for rifle practice and in this indifferent way have been destroyed. As a curious fact the observation might be made that many persons who live in dated houses know little about them, whether or not there is such a marker on their premises and, if so, what the date is.

Around 1730 when the great German and Scotch-Irish migrations to this country were beginning in full force, the Holland-Dutch Van Metre brothers had slipped down into Virginia from New York, by way of Pennsylvania. John Van Metre's visit here in 1725 is compatible with the whole history of the early Potomac. For the forerunners of civilization on the North Branch were, first, the explorers and, secondly, the fur-traders. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that when one of these explorers, Philemon Lloyd of Maryland, at the instigation of Lord Baltimore, made a survey and map of the Potomac River in 1721 (Archives of the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore), he located at the mouth of the Conococheague Creek "an Indian trader's habitacon." Aside from aboriginal huts, this dwelling, or habitation as it was called, is the first reference that I know of in connection with a white man's residence on the Upper Potomac.

The earliest names on both banks of the Potomac in our vicinity were predominantly British: Friend, Jack, Prather, Anderson, Cresap, Ross, Williams, Newkirk, and Watkins to name a few. We can break these down into English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh names, but all of them were here in the 1730's under the uniting folds of the Union Jack.

You are familiar with the inducements offered the early Pennsylvania-German settlers by Lord Fairfax of Virginia. These inducements worked two ways: Fairfax,

under the agency of the Van Metres and of the Pennsylvanian, Joist Hite, wished to open up his lands to settlement; the amenable terms of the proposition were more than welcome to the poor immigrants who, landed at Philadelphia, found the prices for inland real estate already too exorbitant for their slim purses. The ensuing migration likewise developed some of the characteristics of a two-edged sword when Lord Baltimore of Maryland laid plans to arrest the flow of traffic through his own colony. Nonetheless, once the floodgates had been opened, both Maryland and Virginia profited from the surging tide of peoples who flowed through them.

It is not difficult to see why the frontier stone houses of the Potomac region of Maryland and of Virginia (in that portion now known as Berkeley County, West Virginia) should have had similar characteristics. Often they were built by the same people—Germans and Scotch-Irish out of Pennsylvania; often they were built by the same families, whose members considered it a slight thing to put a river between them.

In our area in 1736 settlers could be transported across the Potomac on the John Williams Ferry, north of the mouth of the Opequon. A few miles still further northward, at the mouth of the Conococheague Creek, there was a ferry as early as 1738 and, very likely, long before that.

This latter ferry, licensed in 1744 by Evan Watkins, was a vital landmark in the history of the Valley. It is of interest to recall that it had long been in operation when George Washington in 1748, as a boy-surveyor for Lord Fairfax, made his first trip up the Potomac, traveling in the rain from Conococheague to Old Town on "ye worst roads ever travell'd by man or beast." And in 1755 it was here at this historic location that Evan Watkins ferried General Braddock and his troops, under the command of Colonel Dunbar, across the Potomac into Virginia on their march to Wills Creek and to their terrifying rout and death before Fort Duquesne. It was during this march through Maryland and Virginia that many of our frontiersmen left the security of their fort-like stone dwellings and acted as scouts for the British expedition.

The most interesting result of my two-State survey has been to discover that, while

the stone houses of the two areas are in many cases identical, datestones were more generally employed in Maryland than in Virginia. The oldest datestone which I could verify was on the Downin house of 1750, situated on Marsh Run in Washington County, Maryland. The oldest datestone which I have found to be intact today is that of 1754. It is on a large barn, one of seven stone buildings situated on the Little Antietam near Keedysville. The masonry of the barn is especially noteworthy, with the unusually massive dressed stones being tightly laid in a geometrical pattern. The neighboring homestead bears the date of 1784 and appears to be the latest built of the group. The extraordinary qualities of the plantation buildings are somewhat explained by a cursory check which indicates that their original owner was Thomas Swearingen who, with other members of his prominent family, was in residence in the vicinity in the early 1730's.

The date 1762 is to be seen on The Old Forge, an immense structure built on the Little Antietam Creek by Daniel Hughes, son of Barnabas, immigrant ancestor of the famous family of early ironmasters of Washington County. The next oldest house was dated 1769, a sturdy stone residence, ornamented with handsome, finely detailed woodwork. This house, situated on the Antietam at Funkstown, Maryland, is said to have been the home of Henry Funk, brother of Jacob, the town's founder. The wing of this house is particularly important in that it is representative of an earlier form of architecture than that of the dated portion.

A series of these Funk houses, dated 1769-1799, are all intact, with clear datestones; of special interest, however, are the wings or separate buildings which are associated with these dwellings and which definitely antedate them. In regard to the Jonathan Hager house, unhappily for us the datestone has fallen out of its frame, but, in any event, it would not tell the whole tale as the simple, two and one-half storey dwelling was elevated at an early period and only the newer portion contained a dated area. Documentary evidence, however, indicates that this exciting example of the frontier home was standing ca. 1740.

In Berkeley County the oldest date which can so far be pointed out with certainty is that of 1782, chiseled on an over-

head beam in the stone-and-log barn of the "old Tabler farm," situated on the Opequon. The handsome L-shaped house on this same farm was built in three separate periods of which the central portion, with its interesting woodwork and wooden locks, appears to be the oldest. Although undated, it is probably of the pre-Revolutionary period.

An excellently-preserved stone house built by John Mong is situated near the historic Tuscarora Presbyterian Church, west of Martinsburg, West Virginia. While it bears the date of 1804, the wing is of much earlier origin, and it must remain anyone's guess when this original unit was built. Regrettably enough, among the buildings which I have happened to visit in Berkeley County only the main house on the Mong farm and the barn on the old Tabler farm have borne dates.

The original log house of Samuel Thatcher, Berkeley County pioneer, is located on the Dry Run-Tuscarora Road. Said to have been erected in 1770, it bears no known date, but the tradition of the Thatcher family, who still owns the property, sustains the history of this tract. The main house on this farm was built in 1830; a log wing attached to this residence antedates it and, along with the original log cabin, bears witness to the nebulous past wherein "the Moving Finger writes; and, having writ, moves on."

Maidstone-on-the-Potomac which the members of the Shenandoah Valley Chapter, N.S.D.A.R., marked some years ago as the Berkeley County home of Evan Watkins, ferryman, stands up well under close scrutiny. In this specific instance, as a supplement to architectural appraisal, there is the old ledger of 1782-1788 which had been kept in the days when the four-room log wing had been operated as Peter Light's tavern. During the restoration of this house in 1929 this ledger was found concealed beneath the floor-boards. At the same time a "Baron" Stiegel fireback, dated 1762, was discovered half-hidden behind a crumbling hearth wall. The original one-room unit of this cabin had four layers of wooden flooring which were removed from over the earthen floor during restoration.

It is possible that we may be justified in pushing back the date of the original section to the time of Evan Watkins' early

settlement upon the Potomac. The heavily battened door with its crude hand-wrought slip-bolt, the original wooden locks, the apparent early lack of windows, the full-length strap hinges and the H & L hinges, the large arched fireplace—six feet long and five feet high—not to mention the hand-hewn beams of the ceiling, are all in the best tradition of the pioneer home.

From the present survey, no matter how incomplete it may be, certain conclusions can be drawn concerning the homes of the frontier region on the Potomac. Actually, from the pioneer standpoint, the houses of Washington County, Maryland, appear in general to be both older and more numerous than those of Berkeley County, West Virginia. On the other hand, for sheer beauty of interior trim and a certain grandness, Washington County has, to my knowledge nothing comparable to the second-floor Federal room in the Mong house of 1804 in Berkeley County. According to a present-day Mong descendant, the workman who lavished so much loving care on the detail of this handsome room lived in the house while he was decorating it. While this house presents an exception, I should not feel justified in mentioning it were it not for its early wing which antedates the main structure. This wing is mainly notable for its two springs, one of soft water under the house, and one of hard water beside its southwestern wall, both of which flow into the meandering Tuscarora Creek which ripples by not more than a dozen or so feet away. A distinctive hand-wrought iron key-hole escutcheon, made in the form of an elongated flower with foliage, adds to the interest of this pioneer homestead. This original unit is the most reminiscent of the early homes of Maryland, a fact not to be wondered at as its builder came from Washington County!

In elaborating further on regional history, it might be well to observe that Western Maryland apparently had an earlier influx of pioneers than the Northern Neck of Virginia. In large measure the latter tended to be developed by the wealthy English aristocrats who pushed up from the Lower Potomac. I have in mind in particular the vast land speculations of Lawrence Washington, brother of George, who was responsible for much of this later migration. It was this Tidewater influence which is felt in even the simplest early homes



DOWNEY'S LOTT NEAR HAGERSTOWN

This house bore the datestone inscribed "J. S. Downin, 1750." Daniel S. Scheller, last owner, razed it in 1898 to build a new house for a daughter-in-law.

of Berkeley County as contrasted with the more sturdy, utilitarian tastes of the Germans and the Scotch-Irish who settled in Washington County, Maryland.

When it comes to the earliest stone houses of the Potomac, their characteristics are prescribed within narrow limits. Severely rectangular, they have massive chimneys which were sometimes built on the outside of an end wall or, at will, were incorporated within the masonry. The German settlers, in the interests of greater warmth, often centered their chimneys in the middle of their homes. And no matter what was the number or size of the fireplaces, there was always an immense utility hearth where the life-stream of the family found its sustenance, warmth and solace in an otherwise comfortless world. In harmony with the stern considerations for existence the general architectural characteristics were both simple and substantial. The wide exposed window and door frame, wooden pinned, became a hall-mark of frontier construction. Due to taxation on glass, along with various other consid-



JONATHAN HAGER HOUSE

Built 1740-45 at Hagerstown by Capt. Jonathan Hager, founder of Hagerstown, this house was erected over two free-flowing springs. It occupies the exact site of an earlier house. The property was patented in 1739 as "Hagers Fancy." (Photograph by A. Aubrey Bodine.)

erations, they had small windows, and few of them; the panes were correspondingly undersized.

As water was a grave necessity, not only for the usual purposes but also for protection against the incendiary attacks of Indians, houses were invariably built beside springs or over them. Nevertheless, we must remember that in many cases dwellings were later erected in the same manner because the owners had discovered that running water within the house was a major convenience. It is a hard truth that any house built after 1760 within our community was not constructed over a spring as a safety measure, for the Indians were by that time removed beyond the Alleghenies.

Because there was much over-lapping in the architectural periods, the date of a building, minus its datestone, is often difficult to determine. As individual whim and talent dictated, certain old characteristics were retained in some instances; in others, innovations were introduced at an early date. In this way, for example, the wide and the narrow window-frames were made to overlap over a period of at least half a century. There are other comparable instances, some of them frankly defying the analysis of architectural experts.

In Berkeley County some of the earliest-appearing structures, aside from those which I have previously mentioned, are the old Tuscarora Presbyterian Church, situated across the road from the Mong property; the Jacob Moon house at Arden near Martinsburg; the George Newkirk house and the old Daniel LeFevre house, both on the McCoy's Ferry road; the west portion of the house on the mill property at Bedington near Falling Waters. None of these edifices is dated. While it is impossible to be positive under the circumstances, nevertheless these buildings can probably be safely assigned to the pre-Revolutionary period. There are others which should fall into this list. The present I. D. Van Metre house is one of these as it is said to have been the pre-Revolutionary home of General Adam Stephen, Founder of Martinsburg.

You may well ask, what is the good of this detailed report? You may even say, I don't like these dismal places with white spiders crawling around in cavernous cellars—they give me the creeps. But, for me,

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Our National Airs

BY NAOMI ATKINS KEAST

Florida State Chairman, American Music

OUR national airs have survived though many unkind things have been said about both music and words. To this day they stir our emotions and force us to sing with the others. A complete study of these airs would afford a year's work. I do not know of another topic as easy as this one is to prepare. There are numbers of fine books on the subject of National Airs. C. A. Browne's *The Story of Our National Ballads* is one that comes to mind. Chapter IV in John Tasker Howard's *Our American Music* contains much of interest and value on four of the national airs. Any encyclopedia will give a great deal of information on this topic, collectively, or by song title.

I have chosen to discuss briefly four of these songs. O. G. Sonneck, when he was chief of the music division of the Library of Congress, was commissioned to examine all the tradition regarding the origin of YANKEE DOODLE, as well as other airs. He reported that none of the stories told about this song were true and that unless some further evidence came to light in the future the puzzle would remain unsolved. Some sources claim that Yankee was the Indian word for English; others claim that Yankee was the mispronunciation of the French word "Anglois." By 1713 the word was quite common and was used to designate the superlative of excellence—a "Yankee" crop, a "Yankee" horse. The word Doodles is found in English dramatic literature as early as 1629 and it means a simpleton. There are references to YANKEE DOODLE in 1767, but the song did not appear in print until 1782 and then it was published in Glasgow, Scotland.

HAIL COLUMBIA had its origin in the war we nearly had with France in 1798. The words were written by Joseph Hopkinson, son of Francis Hopkinson, early American composer. Up to the time of the Spanish American war, HAIL COLUMBIA shared honors with the Star-Spangled Banner as one of our national anthems. Admiral Dewey officially designated the Star-Spangled Banner as the national anthem and HAIL COLUMBIA lost its place.

Francis Scott Key was held on a flag-of-truce ship near Fort McHenry, Baltimore, in the summer of 1814 and spent the night watching the British bombard Fort McHenry. All night he strained his eyes looking at the fort. When dawn broke and he saw the flag still flying, he took an envelope from his pocket and wrote the words. The next day—so we are told—a printer struck off a handbill with the poem, and a week later it was printed in a Baltimore newspaper.

The song AMERICA is unique among our early national airs because its origin is not associated with any war. It is truly a national hymn. Before the Revolution it belonged to our British colonial ancestors. New verses were plentiful: GOD SAVE AMERICA, GOD SAVE GEORGE WASHINGTON, GOD SAVE THE THIRTEEN STATES, and many others. There is much argument about the tune. Some claim it is a Swiss tune. Others claim it was written by a French composer. It is probable that it was written by Henry Carey (1658-1743). The words were written by Samuel Francis Smith (1808-1895).

Smith was a young clergyman of Andover, Massachusetts, who had no idea he was writing a national hymn, but "whose sentiments proved so expressive of our ideals, that they have been an inspiration to generations of peace-loving Americans." (Page 133, *Our American Music*, by John Tasker Howard.)

COLUMBIA THE GEM OF THE OCEAN, is British in origin. This song has come in for some scathing criticism since the ranking order of our colors is blue, red, and then white, and not red, white, and blue, as given in the song. The words, as we know them, were first used in the Chestnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia, in 1843.

Suggested Programs

1. Singing of national airs by the entire chapter.

2. Detailed historical reports on these airs and many others.

(Continued on page 951)

Hillside School

By LOUISE K. ANDERSON

BLUE sky and warm sunshine alternating with clouds and a cool breeze; groups of women with picnic baskets seated at long tables on a well-kept school lawn; busy, contented-looking boys serving coffee to all. The occasion? D. A. R. Day, 1951, at Hillside School in Marlborough, Massachusetts. Three hundred members and their friends gathered on June 7 this year to enjoy this annual affair.

The day always starts with a tour of the school buildings capably conducted by boys delegated as guides.



HILLSIDE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

The Administration Building claims attention first, for here all guests register in the attractive reception room. A substantial brick building, it contains the kitchen, dining room and dormitory for the younger boys as well as the offices for Mr. and Mrs. John K. Whittemore, the Headmaster and his wife.

Across the baseball diamond from this is Matthies Cottage to which is attached the infirmary given last year by Miss Katharine Matthies in memory of her mother. Here the "middle" boys are housed—ten of them under the care of a house mother.

Just across the road a visitor looks into the gymnasium and Drinkwater Hall, where classes are held. Outside these is the grand flagpole standing seventy-five feet above ground, a mast taken from the old ship Constitution when it was reconditioned in 1931.

Down the road a little way is the Headmaster's house and at the bottom of the hill, Patten House and the farmhouse and

farm buildings where the older boys work with the cows, pigs and chickens.

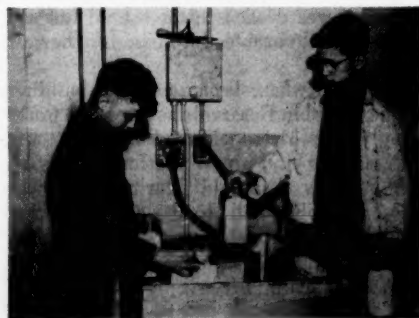
The picnic time gives opportunity for meeting old friends and making new ones, a happy prelude to the entertainment of the afternoon. This is given in the gymnasium, where the blue "Welcome, D. A. R." makes all guests feel quite at home. Brief greetings from the Massachusetts State Regent and from any representatives from other States who may be in the audience precede a program of band music, songs and dramatic presentations so well prepared that one marvels at the amount of training which must have been given.

The whole program is patriotic and every class in school participates. They sing "I Love this Land of Mine"; they say,

"I pledge allegiance to this flag,
This flag of good repute
And as a young American
I give a real salute."

They speak of faith and freedom, justice, citizenship and education and end by saying, "Let's help to build America, a land for future years." This June they dramatized events in the school's history during the last fifty years.

Every boy in the school has an opportunity to play in the band, trained by Mr. Paul Sweet and Mrs. Whittemore. The younger ones start with a rhythm band with toy instruments. The older boys are really a credit to the school both in appearance and in musical performance. Wear-



Hillside boys filling electric pasteurizer, gift of Massachusetts D. A. R. Chapters



HILLSIDE BAND

ing white trousers and caps and blue sweaters, led by their attractive majorette, Miss Marilyn Whittemore, they add much to the day's entertainment. This year among their activities away from Hillside they received a very good rating at the Leominster Music Festival and assisted in Memorial Day exercises at West Boylston and Northboro.

Since 1901 Hillside has furnished a school house for underprivileged boys who needed guidance and supervision and nearly fifteen hundred of them have been helped to become useful, respected citizens.

In 1901 Miss Charlotte V. Drinkwater, a Y.W.C.A. worker in Boston, appalled by conditions in the city, where she saw so many pale, undernourished, untrained children, decided she must do something to show them the beauties of the country and teach them to distinguish between good and evil. She took a few to her home in Greenwich, Massachusetts, in the Berkshire region, where they weeded her garden, learned that "milk came in cows instead of bottles," and were happy because they "didn't go without a meal, not once."

She continued taking small groups until 1907, when her funds were becoming depleted and responsibilities were becoming burdensome. She then called together a Board of Trustees and the school was incorporated as *Hillside*. Miss Drinkwater's property was deeded to the school but she herself was guaranteed a home for the rest of her life.

In 1927, when, because of the building of the Quabbin Reservoir as a reserve water supply for Metropolitan Boston, it was necessary to find a new site for the school, the Bigelow estate in Marlborough was chosen. Robin Hill Road was the address and the name Hillside was still applicable. Twenty-seven boys moved to the new quarters. Now fifty-six can be accommodated.

The total area of the school property comprises three hundred and five acres,

approximately sixty acres of which are suitable for building sites and tillage land. Much of the waste land is being planted with white pine seedlings.



Eighth Grade boys setting out White Pine transplants, 4,000 pine, spruce, locust and larch being set out in April, 1951

The boys range in age from seven to fourteen and academic instruction is provided in grades three through eight. The school operates on a three-fold program comprising the regular academic program, a complete schedule of extra-curricular activities and the work program. All forms of sport are provided under supervision; arts and crafts and manual training have been added recently.

Every boy is assigned a job for which he is responsible and which he must complete each day to the satisfaction of the instructor in charge. "Even a little boy can dust," one D. A. R. group was told. One boy who had the bad habit of skipping out on his regular task wrote, "Mr. Whittemore never seems to be at a loss to find tedious jobs for bad boys. He always knows where there are dirty walls to be washed or long rows of weeds to be pulled. From such punishment there is no escape for the work is done under close supervision."

At the school farm the older boys carry on their part of the work program under the supervision of the farm manager and his wife. Here they learn the requirements of nature as to crop fertility, planting and care of crops and a knowledge of farm animals. The farm produces milk, poultry, eggs, pork, and large quantities of vegetables for school use.

The sponsor of each boy is expected to pay what he can toward the maintenance expense of that boy at the school. Sixty dollars a month should be the minimum. None pay the full cost and in many cases the school must carry practically the whole burden of finances and clothing. *Conse-*
(Continued on page 922)

Practical Patriotism

BY MABEL CLARE THOMAS

EVERY YEAR Americans all over the world celebrate in some manner the birthday of their country. One hundred and seventy-five years ago this Nation was born, and those of us who are lucky enough to be American citizens are daily enjoying the results of that momentous event.

When we pause to think about it, it does not seem possible that those things which have made our country great and which have helped shape the destiny of the entire world could have happened in such a short period of time. But how often do most of us stop to think about such things? How seldom we pause to give any consideration at all to the wonderful privileges we enjoy as citizens of the United States of America!

Those things which primarily make America great, the freedoms and rights which we accept so casually because we have no concept of life without them, were not won quickly, but came about slowly and cost labor, bloodshed and tears. And some day we are going to wake up to the fact that it is going to take the best that all of us have to offer to preserve these blessings for our children, and our children's children. God grant that we do not wake up too late.

Our greatest National danger today is not from enemies threatening us from without. Loyal citizens and the terrible sacrifice of our splendid youth in wars, and yet more wars, will probably be able to protect us for years to come from the aggression of other nations.

No, the greatest danger America has to face today is the selfishness, ignorance, indifference and greed of our own citizenship. These are the things which, if not curbed in time, will mean the death and destruction of our country. History proves that statement to be true in recording the fall of great nations of the past. And today there are thousands of men and women in America who are slowly but surely helping to weaken their native land by their own blind greed and selfishness.

Many of us have lived through two terrible global wars and today only God knows what is in store for us in the near

future. Just how can we, who have to stay quietly at home and watch and wait, help at a time like this? Just how can we help strengthen the moral fiber of our country? Surely that is a question all of us should ask ourselves and answer to the best of our ability.

The President of the United States has asked the people of America to be fair and just with each other, as well as with their country, and not rush headlong into hoarding vital things which most assuredly will result in upsetting our economic life. He has warned us that, unless we control ourselves, the Nation will be obliged to take drastic measures and ration whatever is necessary. All of us remember what a nuisance rationing was during the last war, and what a terrible expense it was to carry out. Surely we are not going to force that burden on our country again in its time of need.

It is a well-known fact that the women today do the buying for the average American home, and it is up to them to express their good citizenship and common sense by being calm, honest and considerate at a time like this. All who are rushing to the stores now to lay in supplies of luxuries for themselves, regardless of the chain reaction which such buying is bound to set up, cannot, by the wildest flight of fancy, be termed good citizens. They are helping tear down, rather than build up the morale of the communities where they live.

Hoarding at a time like this is a form of hysteria, a selfish, stupid determination to keep up with or outdo the other fellow. Already our stores are feeling the results of this ruthless sort of buying. The sad part about it is that, unless it is curbed by those who are causing it, hoarding will bring about a national emergency which so easily might have been avoided if only good sportsmanship, kindness and good sense had prevailed.

All of us can recall flagrant examples of hoarding during the last war; things about which we still do not like to think. The worst part of it all is that our country is still paying for that selfishness, and will be for countless years to come because

such buying upset a balance which upset many other things too numerous to try to consider. How utterly useless it was, and will be again. Selfishness gratified by money and special privileges brought no happiness then and it never will.

I have thought so many times recently of a charming and attractive woman during the last War who had more money than she had consideration for others and her country. How proud she was because she was able to buy dozens of pairs of nylon hose to store away in case the time might come when she could not get them. She never lived to wear any of them, or enjoy many other luxuries which she had bought so lavishly. I am not trying to tell you, of course, that hoarding will kill you. No, what I want to say is that that type of citizenship will kill something vastly more important than one individual!

Men and women who can be selfish at a time like this, are inherently selfish all the time and will not hesitate to get what they want when they want it, at any price. That kind of person is a menace to any country, no matter how respectable they may seem to be. Such citizens are the real enemies of a nation for they are slowly killing something vastly more important than themselves. They are destroying something which has been passed down to us through the years by brave, loyal, unselfish men and women who helped to make America

great. How utterly selfish and contemptible are those who, today, are willing to sacrifice their highest ideals to gratify their passing whims and appetites!

There are many opportunities for those of us who stay quietly at home to serve our country at a time like this. All we have to do is look around us and we will find some way by which we can serve. Doing the best we can as neighbors and friends is the finest type of service always. It shouldn't take a National Emergency to make us wonder whether or not we are good citizens.

America needs good men and women every day, everywhere throughout the Nation; men and women who are willing to take some unselfish, practical, inconspicuous part in making life better around them. Let us determine today to find some place where we can do our bit to make our home towns or communities better places in which to live and happier, healthier, safer places for our growing boys and girls.

Our own particular work is waiting for us, and by doing it the very best we can we are proving to ourselves and others that we love our country every day. Special occasion and fine patriotic programs are fine as far as they go; the only trouble is they do not go far enough. Let us resolve to make our own patriotism a down-to-earth, honest, every-day part of our lives; then, and then only, are we good citizens, helping to make our country safe and great.

America's Greatest Danger

(Continued from page 902)

relied upon us to maintain her independence and national integrity.

Yes, it was the lack of moral leadership that permitted us to enter into these unholy agreements to betray the freedom-loving people of these countries. We abandoned the traditional and time-honored American principles of justice, freedom and decency.

The most ardent hope that fills the hearts of men and women today is the hope for peace in the world, with honor, justice and freedom.

To achieve peace we must be strong—financially, militarily, industrially—and most important we must set an example to

the world of clean, decent, honest living, based on the highest moral and spiritual standards. We must obey the laws of God and man. Each of us must do his or her share to make the world of tomorrow a better world, but we must begin by making ourselves better people. If we put our own house in order, we can overcome the forces of evil.

We can achieve victory if we stamp out selfishness and greed and return to the moral principles, the patriotism, the courage and the faith in God that guided your ancestors in their struggle for American independence.

A strong arm, a clear head, and a brave heart.—JAMES A. GARFIELD.

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The Old Stone Meeting House

BY PEARL BLAIR DAVIS

ON April 4, Hart Chapter of Kentucky Society, D. A. R., dedicated a bronze tablet relating to the Old Stone Meeting House, in Clark County, Kentucky.

The Old Stone Meeting House, dating back as it does to earliest pioneer days, is not located upon any main highway, and the bronze memorial was therefore set up at the intersection of U. S. Highway 227, which is the main highway from Winchester to Knoxville, with the County road leading to the old church, and indicates by arrow the road on which the church is located one-half mile distant from the main highway.

An impressive program was held. Mrs. Stephen T. Davis, State Historian, presided; Mrs. E. Claggett Hoke, State Chaplain, gave the scripture reading; Mrs. Frederick A. Wallis, Past Historian General, gave the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag; Mrs. Ruth Stallings, State Chairman of National Defense, recited the American's Creed; Mrs. Floyd W. Clay, Past Regent of Hart Chapter, made the address of welcome; Mrs. Bacon R. Moore, State Regent, introduced Mrs. Hugh L. Russell, Historian General, who gave an eloquent address, her subject being "Spirit of Our Pioneers."

Mrs. N. Burbridge Ratliff, Regent of Hart Chapter, presented the marker to Clark County; and Judge Edgar Rose, on behalf of the County, made the speech of acceptance; Rev. William T. Neal, present pastor of the church, offered prayer; Mrs. William A. Arnold, Senior President, Henry Clay Society, C.A.R., gave the benediction.

Among distinguished guests present were Mrs. Thomas Burchett, National Chairman of Press Relations, and Mrs. Collis P. Hudson, State Vice Regent. The program was arranged by Miss Mary Young Goff, Historian of Hart Chapter. Music was furnished by Winchester High School Band, under the direction of Robert L. Turner.

Clark County has long had pride in this old church which was the subject of this impressive ceremony. It is said to be the

first Baptist church founded west of the Alleghenies and also the oldest church west of the Alleghenies that has been in continuous use as a house of worship since its beginning.

The history of this old meeting house runs back farther than the beginnings of the State of Kentucky, which became a State in 1792.

In 1775 Captain William Bush accompanied his friend and companion, Daniel Boone, on Boone's second trip to Boonesborough, which with Fort Harrod constituted the two earliest settlements in the wilderness of Kentucky. Captain Bush was a colorful figure in the early days of the settlement. In 1777 he was one of the men who set out with Boone in pursuit of the Indians who had captured Boone's daughter, Jemima, and the two Callaway girls. The men were successful in restoring the three girls unharmed to their families.

Captain Bush was so impressed with this new land that upon his return to his home in Virginia he organized a colony to accompany him back to this Boonesborough country that he so glowingly described. Many families cast in their lot with him, and he returned to Boonesborough to make plans for their arrival.

This was in the dark days before the close of the American Revolution. He found that the Indians had become more dangerous, owing to their alliance with the British. The colonists he had organized reached the Holston, at the point where Abingdon, Virginia, is now located, in 1780, but upon his return and recounting of the dangers it was decided to delay until the end of the war, and they remained there at the Holston until September, 1783, when they resumed their long journey and arrived at Boonesborough in 1784. Captain Bush had already acquired extensive tracts of land extending northward several miles from the river at Boonesboro, and he divided out this land with his friends and put them in possession.

Among this hardy band were many Baptists and by common consent they under-



OLD STONE MEETING HOUSE—1875

took the founding of a Baptist church at once. The old church record shows that their first organizing meeting was held November 27, 1784, at the home of Captain Billy Bush. A log meeting house was built shortly thereafter on the same site later occupied by the Old Stone Meeting House; and a map of the Colony made in 1800 shows the farms of the members as originally laid out surrounding this site.

The exact date of the erection of the stone building is not known, but that it was in existence prior to 1793 appears by reference to it in the records of the Clark County Court for that year. In Order Book 1, page 57, under date of October 22, 1793, is recorded report of Phillip Bush, who had been appointed to lay out certain roads, and this report refers to "the stone meeting house on Lower Howards Creek."

In Conkwright's "History of the Churches of the Baptist Association of Kentucky," on page 31, the above County record is referred to; and it is further stated that the minutes of the South Kentucky Association (Baptist) meeting in October, 1796, showed the entry: "The Association adjourned until the second Friday in October, 1797, then to meet at

the Stone Meeting House on Howards Creek."

The settlement around the church grew and flourished. In Collins "History of Kentucky," second edition, page 131, is this note: "The first brick building in Clark County was erected about 1784 near the center of Bush's Settlement, by Captain Wm. Bush himself, who came to Boonesborough in September, 1775, with Daniel Boone."

Among the members of the church were many of the friends and companions of Daniel Boone and many of them and their descendants played leading roles thereafter in the history of Kentucky. Among the members, as shown by its old minutes, were Squire Boone, Samuel Boone and Mary Boone, all of whom joined the congregation in 1786 (Conkwright, page 25). In 1801, in the great revival that swept the State, the minutes show that one hundred and twenty members were received.

Mrs. Julia A. Tevis, noted educator, who for sixty years presided over Science Hill School, in her biography, "Sixty Years in a School Room," refers to her childhood in Clark County, where she was born December 5, 1799, and makes many references to the settlement known as "Bush's Settlement," around the Old Stone Meeting House, and lovingly refers to the church and its members and its pastor, the Rev. Robert Elkin, who as its first pastor continued in its service for forty-two years. She makes note of the fact that she returned to visit in 1824 and at that time among the congregation were thirteen widows, all members of the Bush family, who were among the early congregation.

The Old Stone Meeting House was known as "Providence Church" and the Providence congregation worshipped there until 1870, at which time good roads having made another location more accessible, the new church was built at a site on the present main highway, and this has continued since then as Providence Church.

The Old Stone Meeting House did not end its service, however. It was turned over at once to trustees for a Negro Baptist church. Many Negroes had been worshipping there. The church had been originally constructed with a gallery in the rear for the use of Negroes, and this was entered by the slaves by separate stair-

(Continued on page 916)



HART CHAPTER'S BRONZE MARKER

Host to the D.A.R.

BY MARGUERITE C. PATTON

UNOFFICIAL headquarters and chief social center for many D. A. R. officers and members during Continental Congresses and meetings of the National Board of Management is the Mayflower Hotel, "A Name of International Fame" in the Nation's Capital, which also has the merited claim of being "Host to the World."

For about two decades the Mayflower has been the D. A. R. hotel headquarters. Previously for many years the Willard Hotel, with its famous Peacock Alley, was the favorite hostelry in Washington for Daughters of the American Revolution on their frequent trips to Washington. Some members still stay at other hotels, but so many prefer to stay at the Mayflower, especially during the week of Continental Congress, that the management has difficulty finding enough rooms to take care of the requests.

The annual banquet of the National Society takes place in the Grand Ballroom and adjoining Chinese Room, arranged to seat about 1,400. The Ice Soce Parade prior to the dessert course is a special feature. Through the rooms, amid lowered lights, to the strains of martial music, waiters march proudly, bearing aloft huge carved cakes of ice with D. A. R. and American symbols.

Most of the long-term officers, clerks, doormen, bellboys, elevator operators, waiters, maids and other employes know many of the D. A. R. officials by name and sight, and express their pleasure at having them back again each year.

Their tact and awareness contribute to the comfort and pleasure of the guests, and to numerous visiting D. A. R. members it thus seems almost like returning "home," to such a rare atmosphere of hospitality, cordiality and friendliness.

The name, "Mayflower," appeals to the members of patriotic and historical organizations. They like, too, the names of different rooms in the hotel, as Presidential Dining Room, with its portraits of early Presidents of the United States and Seals of the Colonies; the Jefferson Room; the

Cabinet Room; and the Williamsburg Room, with its Williamsburg green coloring and the papered scenes of Old Williamsburg in its corridors.

An oil painting of the "Mayflower," by the celebrated marine artist, James C. Tyler, hangs in the lobby, and there are copies of the Mayflower Compact, Magna Carta and the Declaration of Independence. Paintings, engravings, marble statues and busts of Washington, Lincoln and other outstanding Americans are found elsewhere in the hostelry. The Pan-American Room has engravings of early Cabinet members. The Lounge is decorated in a Georgian theme, with crystal chandeliers and rose hangings.

There are 1,000 air-conditioned rooms in the hotel. One wing is devoted almost entirely to residential apartments. Shops of many kinds are under the roof, and services of all types may be obtained there. In fact, it has all the customary hotel facilities, with numerous extra ones. The management boasts of its superb service.

Evidence of the hotel's popularity as a meeting place for service clubs is a row of club insignias mounted on a plaque and hanging in the lobby: Civitans, Optimists, Lions, Rotary, Kiwanis, Reciprocity and Sojourners.

The hotel is owned by the Mayflower Hotel Corporation and is operated by the Hilton Hotels Corporation. With a slogan, "Across the Nation," the famed Hilton hotels include the Plaza and Roosevelt in New York City; the Stevens and Palmer House at Chicago; the Town House at Los Angeles; Jefferson in St. Louis; Dayton Biltmore at Dayton, Ohio; Hilton Hotel at El Paso and Lubbock, Texas; the Hilton at Albuquerque; Arrowhead Springs, San Bernardino, Calif.; and the new Caribe Hilton at San Juan, Puerto Rico. Conrad N. Hilton is also President of the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City.

Popular with the D. A. R. are many of those in charge of the various services and facilities at the hotel, as C. J. Mack, General Manager and Vice President; the Assistant Managers; MacLellan King, who

heads the Sales Department; Bab Lincoln, who handles the social publicity; J. P. Flanagan, in charge of reservations, and his able and gracious assistant, Mrs. Estelle Mullen, who looks after the D. A. R. reservations; Nicholas Marchitelli, Chef de Cuisine; Max, who succeeded Fred as maitre d'hotel, and his capable and helpful assistant, Mrs. Helen Moore, who assists with the planning for many of the State D. A. R. social functions.

Max and his assistant, Walter, make every effort to please the National and State Chairmen in charge of social events during Continental Congress and Board Meetings. The correct State Flags are in their proper places during State functions.

The largest crowd ever served dinner at the same time in the hotel, Max reports, was on October 12, 1939, when the National Association of Postmasters had 3,454 persons scattered all over the first floor, with amplifiers in each room so that everyone could hear the program and music.

The ground on which the Mayflower stands on Connecticut Avenue was formerly the site of a Catholic Visitation Convent. When excavations were made for the huge structure, a live stream was found under the ground. An old map shows that it was a tributary to Rock Creek and extended from Northwest Washington to the Potomac River. The hotel foundations were built on solid rock found under the water.

The hotel was opened to the public February 18, 1925. Historical costume balls have always been a favorite among the numerous socials there. The very first event held there was a costume ball sponsored by the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association for the benefit of the restora-

tion of Jefferson's home, "Monticello," near Charlottesville, Va.

On March 4 of that opening year took place the ball celebrating the inauguration of President Calvin Coolidge. Vice President Charles Curtis and his sister and official hostess, Mrs. Edward Everett Gann, and her husband, Mr. Gann, went to the Mayflower to live.

During the years the Mayflower has entertained numerous notables, including families of the various Presidents of the United States and visiting celebrities from all parts of this country and many other nations of the world. Every top commander during World War II, as well as practically all persons in officialdom, at one time or another, has been a guest there. Mayflower patrons are so accustomed to seeing world figures that flowing robes or turbaned heads scarcely cause the lift of an eyebrow.

Actors, writers and the multitudinous newspaper corps which operates in Washington often make the Mayflower their headquarters. John Marquand wrote "So Little Time" and "B. F.'s Daughter" at this hotel, with Mayflower locale in the latter. The late Irvin S. Cobb stayed there when in Washington. Bob Considine and Ted Lawson hid away in the Mayflower to write "Thirty Seconds Over Tokio."

A large part of the pleasure in attending D. A. R. gatherings in Washington consists in stays, visits, parties or repasts at the Mayflower. Even the casual visitor knows many of the familiar faces of those on duty there, for numerous employes have been with the Mayflower since it opened—a distinct advantage in a city where life presents the unique problems of protocol and precedence characteristic of a world capital.

The Old Stone Meeting House

(Continued from page 914)

way and staircase. The old minutes of the church show also that some Negroes were admitted to membership in the early days.

The Negro congregation has continued services in this old stone building from 1870 until the present time and its congregation included, and now includes, many of the County's good and respected citizens.

A fire damaged the roof and other portions of the structure two years ago but this damage has been repaired, and the church, in a beautiful location on a level bluegrass pasture, near the creek, surrounded by green hills, will doubtless continue to be a place of worship for many generations to come.

The Natchez Trace

BY MRS. JOHN HENRY HANSON

THE Natchez Trace or the Great Columbian Highway extended from Nashville, Tenn., by Muscle Shoals in Alabama to Natchez, Mississippi. It derived its name from the Natchez Indians—an offshoot of the famous Aztecs who had wandered north from Mexico and settled in and around Natchez town on the Mississippi.

Natchez Trace was the first road to cross Alabama and the first road over which mail was carried in the southern country. It is rich in historical significance; at one end, the rich and prosperous, Natchez; at the other, Nashville, a terminus of roads west, and itself situated in the center of rich natural resources. It is only natural that the roadway between these two places should be traveled by the illustrious and important: Lafayette; Andrew Jackson and his beloved Rachel; Jefferson Davis and Varina Howell; Aaron Burr; Henry Clay; Sargant Prentiss, the orator; General Quitman of Mexican War fame; the great Audubon; Lorenzo Dow; the list of names could go on and on for this was the road to the southwest.

Its origin may be traced to the beaten paths made by the buffalo and other wild animals in quest of saltlicks or food. The Indians made use of these trails as war-paths, hunting courses, and trails linking villages and tribes together. One finds the imprint of even prehistoric Indians along these pathways for mounds, village sites, cemeteries, and other remains have been unearthed along the way. These pathways or trails made up the Natchez Trace, the word trace meaning a line of footprints or animal tracks.

As in the case of most old trails, the Natchez Trace showed a marked tendency to follow watershed divides in an effort to avoid stream crossings and swamps. This trail became increasingly important after the coming of the white man.

In 1682, LaSalle and his followers came down the Mississippi in their search for the river's mouth and were the first white men to make known to the world a part of the Natchez Trace, the high bluff on which the city of Natchez is located. In 1700 the

French founders of Louisiana chose this spot for a permanent French settlement, Fort Rosalie. Unceremoniously, they took a sacred Natchez village. Indian resentment took the form of a bloody massacre. In retaliation, the French wiped out most of the Natchez nation and enslaved the others. The name of Natchez became a synonym for horror.

After the French and Indian War, this section of the country came under English domination and its civilization and influence became predominant along the Trace. Later the region was seized by the Spanish and, although its population, language, and philosophy remained Anglo-Saxon, traces of Spanish influence were found on large scale—planting, architecture, and social life.

This area of the Trace around Natchez became a strategic location, a place of growing prosperity. Reluctantly Spain relinquished her claims to the Americas. The young nation took its first step westward. Another frontier was opened and a new movement got under way. The course of the nation's fortune was altering. The trend was toward the west.

It was over the Natchez Trace that most Americans came to the southwest. Planters, slave traders, flatboatmen on their way back home, grand ladies, farmers' wives, peddlers, preachers, schemers, the illustrious and the illfamed—all traveled the Trace. In 1800, Congress established a post road between Natchez and Nashville. The Postmaster General, because of the "badness" of the road, then only an Indian footpath "devious and narrow," suggested to the Secretary of War that U. S. troops stationed in the Southwest be used "in clearing out a wagon road and bridging creeks and cause-waying the swamps between Nashville and Natchez." It was a matter of first importance to establish a regular communication by postal service between the national government and points along the way to Natchez.

Other factors pointed to the vital need of a road through the wilderness. Lena Mitchell Jamison in her article on the

Natchez Trace says: "The general conviction in the West that the United States Government was indifferent to Western needs, the attempts to set up independent governments in that region, the proposed movements in the West for foreign alliances, and the wild schemes and doubtful activities of men such as Aaron Burr and James Wilkinson obviously made a better means of communication between the national capital and the isolated Natchez district highly desirable. The steady influx of settlers, the increased production of cotton, and the growing commerce of the region emphasized the economic benefits that would result for the Southwest in the construction of such a road."

It was important also to provide a better and safer route by which traders and boatmen who, having floated their goods down the river, were returning to Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio. Sargent, Governor of Mississippi Territory 1798-1801, saw the great need for a road that would make the country accessible to a marching army and give a safe and easy road for immigration. Having established the urgent necessity for the road, it followed naturally that some means to this end be found. Accordingly, Sargent wrote to Secretary of State Pickering concerning the matter. Pickering, realizing the importance of such a road, replied to Sargent that he (Sargent) "would best make the arrangements for its conveyance since it (the road) must come through Indian territory." He asked Sargent to determine the expense of such a project. On investigation, Sargent reported to Pickering that the carriage of mail between Natchez and Nashville would cost \$1,300 per year "to receive the same monthly." He also suggested that least expense in carriage would perhaps be incurred by placing an agent with Chickasaws beyond Big Town and at or near the Tennessee River. The mail could be carried by contract, monthly, to these points and by Indians on to Nashville.

Correspondence between Sargent and Pickering on this subject continued. Pickering was irked by the tedious passage of mail. It took as long for a letter to reach Natchez as for one to reach, by slow boat, Europe. In talking to the Postmaster General on the subject, he was told that that department was not authorized to incur the expense of the project as outlined by

Sargent, but that the expense incurred in the investigation would be met by the State Department. The necessary machinery was set up. The Natchez Trace was formally declared a post road on April 28, 1800.

One of the first mail carriers on this route was John L. Swaney, employed by Col. Benjamin J. Joselyn, a mail contractor of Nashville. The mail consisted of a few letters, government dispatches, and a few newspapers which he carried in oil dressed deer skin mail pouch. Swaney also carried "a half bushel of corn for his horse, provisions for himself, overcoat, blanket, a tin trumpet", and a tinderbox to use in making fire.

The mail was carried over 550 miles on this Indian pathway between Natchez and Nashville each month. Swaney's usual route began at Nashville Saturday night at 8 o'clock. Toward midnight, he would arrive at Tom Davis's cabin, the last white man's dwelling. The 51 miles from Nashville to Gordon's Ferry on Duck River would be reached by Sunday morning. After feeding his horse and eating breakfast, he began his eighty-mile ride to Colbert's Ferry which he had to reach before nightfall because the Indians would not ferry him across at night. That night he would spend with George Colbert, chief of the Chickasaws. From there, he would ride the 120 miles to the Chickasaw Agency spending one night in the woods. At the Chickasaw Agency he got his first exchange of horses. Through 200 miles of swamp and desolation, he arrived at the Choctaw Agency. From the Choctaw Agency to Natchez was 100 miles and the end of his journey out.

This was the monthly delivery of the mail. Complaint at this lengthy time of delivery resulted in the employment of Lyon, an active and progressive man, to carry the mail every two weeks. The hope was expressed that the city of Natchez would have no further cause for complaint.

The great disadvantage and expense of transporting the mail over such a poor road showed the necessity of improving it. Before any improvements could be made, Indian concessions and treaties had to be made. William R. Davie, General James Wilkinson, and Colonel Benjamin Hawkins were appointed by the President of the United States as commissioners to hold conferences with the Chickasaws and

Choctaws who occupied the land through which the road should run.

On June 24, 1801, Secretary of War Dearborn asked that they obtain permission to open a road from the Indian boundary line south of Nashville to Muscle Shoals and to the mouth of Bear Creek; and that the road proceed from there to the Choctaw line. By treaty negotiations with the Choctaws, they were to provide for a continuation of the road to Natchez. The commission was also to ask the Indians' permission to establish on the road several white families to keep houses of accommodation for post riders and travelers and to establish inns on the part of the road leading into Natchez from the Choctaw line.

The Indians opposed the opening of the roads because they were afraid their horses and cattle would be stolen or wander too far from home. The commissioners, therefore, were instructed to set up an agreement with the Indians that no white people would be allowed to travel the road unless they had passes procured from United States Agents at Natchez or Tennessee and countersigned by United States Agents along the road. The United States further agreed to erect gates at some of the bridges. Friendly relations with the Indians were stressed.

The commissioners met with the Chickasaw Council at Chickasaw Bluff (Memphis) October 18, 1801. Major Colbert was the spokesman for the Chickasaws. He stated that, after a conference of all the chiefs and warriors, the Chickasaws would agree to have a wagon road cut through their land, but that they would not consent to houses of white families being built along the road and assured the commissioners that ample provisions for the carriers would be found among the Chickasaws. They also stipulated that all ferries over all waterways crossed by this road should be held and deemed the property of the Chickasaws.

A like conference was held with the Choctaws. They made a similar agreement with the commissioners. They were very definite on the subject of houses for white settlers not being built on so isolated a road and gave as their reason that some of their warriors might "spoil something belonging to occupants of those houses" and complaints would become troublesome to the chiefs of the Choctaw

nation. For the same reason, they wanted no white man to keep any stock along the road.

The Indians of both Chickasaw and Choctaw nations emphasized the fact that this was to be a road of peace and another link in the friendly relations with the whites. In compensation for the road, the Chickasaw mingoes and deputation of that nation were given goods to the value of seven hundred dollars. The invoice of goods delivered to the Chickasaw nation by the treaty of October 24, 1801 was as follows:

200 lbs. Rifle Powder, \$60.00; 500 lbs. Lead, \$40.80; 1000 Gun Flints, \$10.00; 2 Pieces Stroud, \$40.00; 40 Blankets, \$59.20; 100 Shirts, \$136.00; 6 Rifles, \$84.00; 30 Axes, \$26.00; 36 Hoes, \$22.00; 1 Dozen black silk Handkerchiefs, \$12.80; 2 Pieces Calico, 28½ yds. @ 2s 6d, \$9.50; 2 Pieces Pulicats, @ 35s 7½d, \$8.16; 2 Dozen Scalping Knives, @ 15s, \$4.00; 50 gallons Whiskey, @ 50 cents, \$25.00; 5 Kegs for do. @ 50 cents, \$2.50; 200 lbs. Tobacco @ \$6.25, \$12.50; 1 Piece grey Coating, 22 yds. @ 6s, \$38.50; 1 Piece striped do. (No. 4) 47 yds. @ 8s 6d, \$53.25; 3 Rifles, \$42.00. Total, \$696.21; Add one gun, \$6.00. Total, \$702.21.

The Choctaws were more definite in making known what compensation they desired. They wanted their boundary line re-marked and certain supplies. They were given the promise of a re-survey of their boundary and the value in goods of \$2,000 worth of merchandise. The Choctaws requested seeding hoes, grubbing hoes, axes, handsaws, ankers, iron wedges, a man to make wheels, a small set of blacksmith tools, cotton cards, a cotton gin, and women to teach the natives to spin and weave.

The stipulations of the Indians having been met, work on the road began, but progressed so slowly that Secretary of War Dearborn wrote General Wilkinson to "pay some attention to that business if in your power". The War Department ordered Butler to Fort Adams with men to help build the road. The road was not to exceed sixteen feet in width and not more than eight feet to be cut close to the ground. Swamps and streams were to be causewayed and bridged. The road was to be made comfortable for horses and foot passengers instead of an expensive road.

In the meanwhile, the United States Government made repeated attempts to get concessions from the Indians to establish houses of accommodation for white travelers. Finally, in 1805, certain concessions were gained, but it was extremely difficult to interest any individuals in establishing or even agreeing to operate these inns rent-free. Some few inns, however, were finally put into operation.

From 1806 to 1826, the following taverns, inns, or places of accommodation for travelers were established.

- 1806—Dec.—Turner Brashear's Inn and blacksmith shop.
- 1812—Doak's Stand by Wm. Doak.
- 1812—French Camp by Louis Le Fluor.
- 1815—Pigeon Roost Stand—David Fakom, a half breed Choctaw chief.
- 1826—This stand moved near Choctaw Agency.
- 1826—Harris Stand—North of Indian Line operated by Reuben Harris, a mail contractor who married one of the Le Fluor (Le Flou) family.
- 1815—Old Stand between Chickasaw and Choctaw holdings—was operated by Wall.
- 1808—Chickasaw Agency by Houlika and others.
- 1807—Colbert's Stand near Chickasaw Agency was operated by James Colbert.
- 1805—Tokshish by James McIntosh was also not far from Chickasaw Agency.
- 1805—Levi Kemp's Stand two miles from National Council House of the Chickasaws.
- 1805—Levi Colbert's Stand at Buzzard's Roost near Cotton Gin.
- 1805—George Colbert's on Tennessee River near Muscle Shoals. Operated ferry Charging \$1.00 for horse and rider, and 50 cents for foot passenger. (He is said to have made \$75,000 off of Jackson's Army).
- 1813—Factor's Son, thirty-five miles from Colbert's Ferry.
- 1805—Kegg Springs operated by Widow Stanfield, near Nashville.
- 1805—John Gordon's Stand on Duck River where Natchez Trace crosses it.

In Nashville in 1797, there were three taverns including the famous Talbot Hotel where room and board was \$104 a year and the equally famous Bell Tavern which furnished similar accommodations. At the other end of the Trace, at Natchez, were old King's Tavern (still standing) and in "Natchez under the Hill", the rendezvous of bandits, the old Red Tavern.

The accommodations furnished travelers along the road were crude, but some niceties of life were preserved—men were not allowed to sleep more than four to a bed and were requested to remove their boots before retiring. Of course, the tavern keeper reminded all travelers that the inn "was not responsible if you were robbed in the night". However, generally the food was fair and the houses were clean and, in case of illness, travelers were cared for. Frequently, guests were not charged. They were never turned away because of their inability to pay, for travel along the road was difficult and hazardous.

Although there was little real harm from Indians except a few drunken ones and in retaliation for some offense suffered from the whites, there was always the weather to be taken into consideration. Rains flooded creeks so that they could not be forded. Horses sometimes stuck so fast in swamp's mire that they had to be left to die there. Hurricanes obliterated roads. Snowstorms, high winds, and blizzards further hindered the traveler. No medical aid was procurable for man or beast. Sick or injured suffered greatly and sometimes had to be left because of diminishing food supply of the party. Outlaws infested the roads—Masons (father, John, Tom) Big and Little Harpe and others.

Because of the scarcity of white settlement along the way, provisions for the journey must be taken. For the journey, a party of travelers dressed in coarse brown overalls, shirts of like material and heavy shoes, would carry fourteen pounds of biscuits, six pounds of flour, twelve pounds of bacon, ten pounds of dried beef, three pounds of rice, one and one half pounds coffee, four pounds of sugar, and pulverized corn. (One teaspoonful of the latter being sufficient food for one person for a day). Few, if any, carriages or wagons were found on the Trace at this early date. Travel was on foot or by pack animals. Few women and only sturdy men

were able to make this journey.

With travel not only tedious, but dangerous and, with accommodations crude and inadequate, it is not surprising that communication between Nashville and Natchez was extremely slow and limited. However, due to the exposure of the territory to a number of dangerous influences, (the Kemper affair, trouble between white frontiersmen and the Spanish, Spanish intrigue with the Indians, various revolutionary plots including the exploits of Aaron Burr and General Wilkinson and other disturbing elements) it was deemed imperative to better this situation, so Congress, in 1806, appropriated \$6,000 for this purpose. In 1809 the sum \$3,000 more was appropriated.

It was decided to follow the route surveyed by Gaines from Cotton Gin through Muscle Shoals. Different contracts were let for different parts of the road since some would require more work than others. Thomas Wright was solicited to survey the road and to make an extended report before Dec. 1, 1806. The contracts were to be let Dec. 15, 1806. Estimates for road work had to include price by the mile for clearing, price by the yard for causewaying, price by the foot for bridgework, and price by the cubic yard for sloping and shelving the banks of watercourses.

The estimate for the section between Pigeon Roosts and Grindstone Ford (155 miles) stipulated an expenditure of six dollars a mile for a road twelve feet wide where no stumps more than sixteen inches above the surface were to be left. The bridging was to be twelve feet wide and not to exceed sixty-six cents per yard in length. Causewaying to be twelve feet wide and not to exceed twenty-five cents per linear yard. Different estimates were submitted for different sections of the road. In March 1809, Louis Winston began the government inspection of the road. A short time later, it was opened for general travel. From this time until 1830, numbers of government appropriations were made for upkeep of the road as a post road from Nashville to Natchez.

For years, it was the most heavily traveled and most important highway of the old southwest, but the opening up of other roads, invention and use of the steamboats, no federal funds available for repairs, state control of lands, and the building of

railroads lessened its importance. Even as early as 1830, its importance as a federal highway began to decline and it became used mostly for local convenience. Sections of it soon fell into disuse, and in places it became effaced and overgrown with brush.

Although partly obliterated, this historic old road "lives on in memory perpetuated by legend and tradition."

In the twentieth century, interest in the Natchez Trace has been greatly augmented by activities of individuals, organizations, and changed economic conditions. Various articles and books have increased the number of people aware of the Trace and its history. Sufficient interest and enthusiasm in the old Natchez Trace was aroused so that individuals called attention of their congressmen to the road. An organization known as the Natchez Trace Association was formed. Its sole purpose was to sponsor the memorialization of the Trace and the construction of a parkway along its route. "Membership embraces members of all civic or patriotic groups interested in the Trace on sentimental, patriotic, historic, or economic grounds." The chief object of the association has been to get Congress to authorize the construction of a hard surfaced road along the route of the Trace.

So successful has been the work of this association that on May 21, 1934, an act of Congress provided for the construction of a National road to be known as the Natchez Trace Parkway. The history, the location, and the possibilities of developing such a parkway following closely the old Natchez Trace, were thoroughly investigated. In 1935, emergency funds totaling \$1,286,686, were allotted for the construction in Mississippi. Contracts for three grading projects were awarded June 30, 1937.

The right-of-way was acquired on the basis of "100 acres to the mile in fee simple plus an additional 50 acres per mile for scenic easement control."

For continuing the construction of this Natchez Trace Parkway, Congress, in 1938, appropriated \$1,500,000; in 1939-40-41, other appropriations totaling \$3,550,000 were made. The Parkway will be 450 miles long and 800 feet wide. It is to memorialize the Natchez Trace and will

(Continued on page 924)

Book Reviews

HOW TO KNOW AMERICAN ANTIQUES. By Alice Winchester. Dodd, Mead and Co., Inc., New York. \$2.50. New American Library of World Literature, Inc., New York. 35 cents.

This comprehensive volume on native antiques by Alice Winchester, well-known authority on antiques and editor of the magazine, *Antiques*, has been published simultaneously in two different ways: a trade edition by Dodd, Mead and Company and a cheaper paper-bound Mentor selection. It is the first handbook on antiques ever published in the low-priced paper-bound field.

More than a handbook, the volume explains how home furnishings were developed to fill needs of the times, and how familiarity with antiques forms a delightful way to bring to life America's lively past. The author writes: "Antiques were made to be lived with. They have been used in the homes of America for three hundred years, and they are bringing charm, individuality, and a sense of permanence into American homes today."

Replete with information, names and dates, the book can serve as a handy reference for experienced collectors, although it has been designed chiefly for amateurs. Details cover the entire range of antiques from furniture, glass and china to prints and printmakers, quilts and coverlets, minor metal wares, silhouettes, weather-vanes, lighting and needlework.

More than 300 line drawings by Pauline Inman, noted artist, illustrate the book, showing what identifying marks the beginner should look for in order to recognize genuine antiques. The handsome color photograph on the Mentor editor was taken in the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art by James Henri Ricau.

Many husbands used to ridicule their wives for "wasting" money and time searching for and buying antiques. But in recent years few if any investments have advanced more in value. New furniture of five years ago is now "second-hand" furniture, but true antiques, often purchased for "a song," are now worth far more than their cost price.

Hillside School

(Continued from page 910)

quently there is need for scholarship money and funds for operating expenses since the school is not endowed. There is need, too, for clothing, bed linen and blankets, towels, school supplies and athletic equipment.

For this fiftieth anniversary year the Trustees of Hillside decided on a finance campaign in an effort to make certain that funds for the coming year would be in hand. Letters of appeal have been sent to many who, it is hoped, will add security to the school program and eliminate worry from the minds of those who have the school in their charge.

The boys of Hillside come from all walks of life and are accepted from any section of the country. Many are orphans or semi-orphans, some without any known relatives. Some come from undesirable homes where parents cannot or will not provide adequate basic needs and supervision. They present problems, of course, but Hillside training is a molding influence and those who are

graduated are ready to take their places in the world as fine, true American boys. No boy goes from the school without being placed in a good home for future school or work training and no unscrupulous parent is allowed to regain possession of a boy because he is old enough to earn money.

The doors of Hillside are never closed, for the school program is carried on through the Summer with a regular camp program, in addition to the farm work, in operation during July and August. This plan provides the boys who do not go away in the Summer with as much change as possible and gives all the benefits derived from added nature study, hikes, overnight trips and planned swimming instruction.

An "all the year" influence for good in the lives of many boys is this school whose creed reads: "I believe in Hillside and what it represents; loyalty, honesty, responsibility, courtesy and fair play. I shall always endeavor to be a gentleman, having faith in God and my fellow-man, never doing anything that will cast a blemish on my country, my school, or myself."

Historic Montgomery, Alabama

BY JOHN T. CLARKE

BEAUTIFUL, historic Montgomery, steeped in the lore and traditions of the Deep South, stems from the original sites of Indian villages on a high bluff, overlooking a great horse-shoe bend in the Alabama River, and extends some four or five miles East, South and West over low hills and pleasantly rolling country. Many of its broad streets are lined with luxuriant old shade trees and it has been, since its earliest days, a center of Southern culture noted for its high ideals and gracious living.

Many of its fine old homes have been the scenes of brilliant social functions as cordial and lavish hospitality was extended to great and near-great visitors or to neighbors and friends here at home.

When General La Fayette visited the city in April, 1825, all business was suspended for two days and he was given royal entertainment, including a grand ball in his honor. Today one of Montgomery's public schools bears the name "La Fayette School," in memory of this occasion.

Montgomery, although widely known as "The Cradle of Confederacy"—and proud of its role in those tragic days of Civil War—has always been quickly and deeply stirred to national patriotic fervor and is the home of many patriotic organizations, including three active Chapters of N. S. D. A. R. The city is, in fact, named for a distinguished soldier of the American Revolution, General Richard Montgomery. It is interesting to note, that Montgomery County (of which Montgomery is the County-Seat) was named in honor of the gallant Major Lemuel Montgomery, who was killed during the Indian uprising of 1813-1814.

Before the age of the American Indian, this region was inhabited by the Mound Builders and to this day relics of that ancient race are found in the vicinity. De Soto passed this way in 1540 and remained about a week in or near what is now the City of Montgomery. Bienville came up the Alabama River from Mobile in about 1715 and built Fort Toulouse a few miles above Montgomery.

In 1817 the territorial government of Alabama was established and in that same year most of the land now comprising the City of Montgomery was sold through the land office at Milledgeville, Georgia. General John Scott, Mr. Andrew Dexter and other purchasers of this land rapidly developed the area. Three adjoining villages sprang into existence, these being known as New Philadelphia, East Alabama and Alabama Town. After some preliminary rivalry, the three were combined to form the one larger city.

Andrew Dexter early visualized Montgomery as the future Capital of the State of Alabama and set aside Capitol Hill as a fitting and beautiful site for a Capitol building. Today Alabama's historic and lovely old Capitol, flanked by other handsome State buildings, adorns this hilltop and commands a pleasing view of the surrounding city, including a vista down broad Dexter Avenue to the graceful bronze fountain at Court Square in the center of the business district.

On the front portico of this Capitol building Mr. Jefferson Davis took the oath of office as President of the Confederacy and a large brass star set in the marble floor marks this historic spot.

Just inside the front doors of this building are the two beautiful circular stairs leading to the upper floors. These stairs have no visible means of support and have been viewed with wonder and admiration by countless thousands through the years.

The nearby Alabama Memorial Building is of very pleasing Classic design and is modern in every appointment. Here is housed the State Department of Archives and History, including a splendid library with a valuable collection of lineage books. Local and visiting members of the D. A. R. are especially invited to use these data and will be assisted by a trained genealogist.

On an adjoining site is the First White House of the Confederacy. It is maintained by the White House Association of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Visitors are cordially welcomed and may see here some of the original furnishings

and many of the personal belongings of the Davis family. Here one is inevitably impressed by the refinement and culture of the old Southern home and may even sense again the spirit of the stirring times of which this memorial is symbolic.

The old Exchange Hotel was for many years a center of social activity of the town and has continued to be a center of political life. Young Sidney Lanier, destined to become a famous poet, served for a time as clerk of this famous old hostelry in which his family had a large financial interest. The building burned, was rebuilt and has since been modernized. Montgomery has three other large modern hotels and a number of smaller ones and in recent years has become quite a convention city. It is also the center of a large and rapidly growing dairy and cattle producing area.

While like most other modern cities it has discarded its street car system and is served by bus lines, it was here that the first electric street car lines in America were put into operation in April 1885.

In March, 1910, Wilbur and Orville Wright started making experimental flights at the site of what is now Maxwell Field, within the city limits of Montgomery. Three years later the government took over this flying field and it has been enlarged from time to time and constantly improved until in recent years it has often been referred to as the West Point of the Air. It has played a leading role in the training of our Air Forces for successful prosecution of our wars and is now established as the permanent Command Headquarters Air University.

Gunter Field was another large training center at Montgomery during World War II and is still in use by the Air Corps. Many officers stationed at Maxwell and Gunter Fields, from time to time through the years, have fallen so in love with Montgomery and its people that when later retired or separated from the service, they have returned and set up permanent residence for themselves and their families.

The Campus of Huntington College in Montgomery has one of the most beautiful natural settings among Southern educational institutions, and Montgomery's public school system is considered a "model" and is splendidly housed. Montgomery has a decided cultural atmosphere and its people have always had great interest in the arts. The Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts contains a number of splendid permanent collections and brings many others for temporary exhibit from time to time. Montgomery enthusiastically supports two separate concert courses and also attracts outstanding independent artists in many lines.

For perhaps a hundred years after its founding, Montgomery enjoyed a steady and normal growth, but in recent years its expansion has been tremendously accelerated with some resulting objectionable features. It is, however, essentially the same. A pleasant place to live or visit, a city of lovely and gracious homes, many churches, modern facilities, warm-hearted people, an air of dignity and stability, but with a progressive spirit and modern outlook. Its people invite you to include a visit to Montgomery in your next trip to this part of the country.

The Natchez Trace

(Continued from page 921)

follow as closely as possible the old road. Historic sites along it will be preserved and suitably marked. The work, begun in 1935, was stopped in 1941 by the outbreak of the war. One hundred and five miles of grading with minor drainage structures and a few bridges has been completed.

Although the Parkway is under construction, it is open for short distances for travel. When completed, this Parkway will not only memorialize the Trace and the history connected with it — Mrs. Dunbar

Rowland, research historian for the Natchez Trace Association, says it brought "the bone and sinew that established a civilization in the wilderness" — but it can be a distinct asset not only to the States through which it passes, but to the Nation as well. It also forms the connecting link on the most direct route between Washington, D. C., and Mexico City and on through Central America to South America. It is therefore a State-Nation project with international significance.

National Defense

WE CAN BE THANKFUL

Let us be thankful to God that we are still a free nation;

To forcibly demonstrate our thanks that we are a free nation;

Let us fight all efforts that would destroy our nation;

Let us realize that loyalty to our government, not party loyalty, is what will keep us a free nation;

Let us pray fervently to God that we remain a free nation.

A LETTER THAT MIGHT HELP YOU

Dear D.A.R. Member:

It is indeed difficult to answer your question: What stand should we take regarding the United Nations?

We support the United Nations as a union of sovereign nations whose purpose is to work together, as sovereign nations, to promote conditions of peace. We oppose any form of World Government, for there can be no supra-government except through military dictatorship, and abolishment of personal and national freedom.

When the United Nations Charter was signed, there was no intimation that the people of our country (or of any country) would be propagandized to give up their national independence, or to acknowledge allegiance to any flag other than their own.

Since the formation of the United Nations there has been an increasing effort on the part of those who would abandon our Constitution for a World Government, to convert it into such an organization. For example, there is the effort of the Atlantic Union group to convert the North Atlantic Treaty Pact into a North Atlantic Union—within the United Nations. This would make us a part of the British Empire, enlarged by the addition of the United States and of those countries of Western Europe that might wish to join the union: economically, politically, and militarily. It is very doubtful that the European countries would wish to join such a permanent union.

But, the plan permits an Atlantic Union to be entered into if only two or three

nations sign the agreement. Thus, if only Great Britain and the United States sign, we would be completely tied up with the British, who then could "stymie" our freedom of action even more than they have done in the Korean War. The World Government people consider the Atlantic Union a "must step" toward world federation.

The Internationalists, working through the United Nations agencies, are trying to convert the United Nations into some form of World Government. The Genocide Convention and the Human Rights Convention are attempts to have us surrender our freedom, completely, through the means of adopting treaties.

Because of the convincing signs that World Government proponents are using the United Nations as an organ through which to betray the freedom of nations and individuals to World Dictatorship under the deceptive name of World Government, we urge that most careful consideration be given to any request to distribute United Nations material. For instance, the American Association for the United Nations is not part of the United Nations, despite its deceptive name. It is an independent association, and is for world federation. The Freedom Scroll, signed by millions of peace-loving Americans, contained this pledge: "I pledge to resist aggression and tyranny wherever they may appear on earth". How many who signed it could, or would, live up to that pledge? It is time that Americans stop signing their names to documents that promise the impossible to people all over the world. Many backing that Freedom Scroll were members of some form of World Government. Wonder what their programs are like!

The United Nations has not produced peace. Russia, a member nation, continues to be guilty of aggression and threat of further aggression. India, if recent reports from Pakistan are reliable, is massing 90% of her troops on Pakistan's border. India has passed a law throttling the freedom of the press. The Palestine and Arab disputes have not been settled, despite claims to that effect. They remain a critical threat to world peace. And, all

the while, delegates to the United Nations from Russia and her allies can come and go, under diplomatic immunity. To the members of their embassies and consulates they can bring their instructions firsthand. What a wonderful opportunity for Russia!

So, do not let us give out material for the United Nations unless we first make sure it is not material to undermine the sovereignty of the United States; that it does not abolish or weaken the rights guaranteed us in our own Constitution and Bill of Rights. Personally, and this is strictly my personal reaction, I feel that if a World Government of any type or size is permitted to organize under the protection of the United Nations, thus forming a wedge for changing this Union of Sovereign Nations into a World Government Military Dictatorship—for there can be no such government except through Military Dictatorship—then the United States should withdraw, and request that the United Nations headquarters be removed to some other country. The United Nations Organization has a wonderful opportunity to promote understanding and cooperation, if it will resist the small, but powerful, pressure, to deprive the member states of their sovereign rights. Let us hope it will not pass this opportunity by.

I hope this will answer your question satisfactorily. It is, as I said, a difficult question to answer.

Most sincerely yours,
Katharine G. Reynolds

THIS MIGHT INTEREST YOU, ALSO

Dear D. A. R. Members:

Mrs. Lucas forwarded to me a letter voicing disapproval of opposing certain affiliations of church men and ministers. I trust that by now you have read the books she recommended to you, and that you feel differently about our having the tract in our office for distribution.

I sincerely appreciate your writing to me about it, and am truly sorry if it has upset you. But it seems to me we should expose communism or communist infiltration wherever it appears. We have called attention to it in our schools. Why not warn people that it is insinuating itself into our Christian religion?

Over a year ago I was approached by a very fine D. A. R. and asked if the National Defense Committee could do something to help combat socialist and communist influence in our churches. I replied that we take no part in religious or political controversies. Although I believe that is the correct attitude, it does seem to me we should let the American people know of the threat of communism in the churches, just as we have done in connection with the schools and our National Government.

If the affiliations of prominent churchmen as listed in the tract are true, then it seems to me that every Christian should know of these affiliations. If they are not true, why have these men not sued the American Council of Christian Laymen? I think I would not hesitate to sue anyone who dared to list me as a member of any of the 49 organizations cited.

We are not taking part in politics as being for or against any political party; nor in the schools as to how they be conducted; nor in religion, as Protestant versus Catholic versus Jew. But we feel obligated to warn of socialist-communist trends—wherever they be found to exist.

I trust this firm opposition to communist influence will not cause disapproval, after careful consideration.

Thank you so much for commending the work of this Committee, other than the distribution of the tract. Please write me whenever you wish to do so; your criticism is of help to me, for I like to hear of the reactions to our work, and do not wish to be unjust to any cause.

Most sincerely yours,
Katharine G. Reynolds

NEW HAMPSHIRE RESCINDS

Mrs. Florence Morey, Daughter of the American Revolution and member of the New Hampshire legislature, spearheaded the attack against the resolution for world government in her state. Miss Marie S. Loizeaux, Daughter and State Senator was on the Committee. Notices were received by this Committee from Mrs. Morey, Mrs. James B. Austin, State Regent, and our alert State Chairman of National Defense, Mrs. Philip White, that the rescinding took place on July 31st, 1951.

Congratulations to each of the above and every Daughter without whose efforts the battle could not have been won. Again here is proof that concerted action by sincere Americans will reap its just reward.

We regret that this action could not appear on the September Magazine Map of World Government status for material must be written nine weeks previous to publication.

THANKSGIVING

This is a Christian Nation. With humility and faith, through independence, self-reliance and private enterprise we have shown the strength attainable when freedom and dignity of the individual are honored. On Thanksgiving we should take mental inventory of our blessings and render due thanks to a gracious Giver.

We should give thanks and show the courage of our forefathers by standing ready at all times to protect this Constitutional Republic, the United States of America.

AMERICAN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

On February 13, 1635, the first free public school was established in New England, later called the Boston Latin School. This school was completely under the supervision of the parents as any public institution should be. For almost three hundred years our public schools have been a bulwark of freedom and have had our faith and confidence. Recently letters have been received from teachers and parents alike who are alarmed over the "progressive" ideas being promoted in texts.

Any text that implies the "government owes each of us a living" is "progressive". Many social science books cleverly implant this germ with our youth.

The National Education Association proceedings of the 1949-1950 meeting published the "Pledge of Allegiance to the United Nations". This Association advocates the use of the "United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization" (UNESCO) booklets for teaching guides. These pamphlets promote training for WORLD CITIZENSHIP and state that teaching of NATIONAL heroes poisons the minds of children. Are we to win in our fight against world gov-

ernment on the state level while we allow our children to be indoctrinated with internationalism in the public schools?

Public schools are an AMERICAN INSTITUTION. It is our duty to keep our schools AMERICAN, to keep them under the supervision of the parents in the localities and not under a Federal Government bureaucracy or any INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION where so-called experts decide what our children shall be taught. The representatives from the foreign nations who helped set up these UNESCO booklets have for the most part no conception of AMERICAN freedom and tradition. Let's keep our public schools AMERICAN.

DO YOU NEED RE-EDUCATING?

Recently in a far western city the parents were alarmed because their children became unruly. Previously they had been amenable when proper explanation was given but suddenly they were persistent in their own ideas, disobedient, and resented parental discipline. One of the mothers was astounded to find a booklet in her son's room called "HOW TO RE-EDUCATE YOUR PARENTS". This advocated "being yourself" and like many other "progressive" pamphlets presumed that youth should go its own way without parental interference.

The person to whom the pamphlets were traced has been relieved of duty.

Any wise parent knows that youth has greater respect for and confidence in the parent or teacher who wisely administers discipline with justice than in those who take the easy way of always "giving in".

HAPPY CHILDREN

Most child care specialists have devoted their time to studying the MALADJUSTED child, so a recent magazine article was read with keen interest.

A survey was made of the HAPPY children who cooperated with their classmates. These children were sometimes leaders, but were just as willing to be one of the group at other times.

Variations on this theme resulted from questioning the parents: "Most important of all . . . loving them and letting them know it. Think of them as people and treat them so. Appreciate what they

do no matter how small, trust them and tell them so. Above all, let them know they are wanted."

Financial circumstances had nothing to do with the fact that a child was well-adjusted and cooperative. Some of the parents were wealthy, some had average incomes and other were in a low income bracket.

For the most part these children made their own beds, kept their rooms tidy and were given responsibilities suited to their age level. Thus they were made to feel a part of the family and not a responsibility to the parents. Usually a small allowance was given for having performed their share of family duties. This gave them a feeling of independence in having EARNED money rather than having to ask for it.

All families in this group made a point of doing things with the children. All the parents STRESSED A NEED FOR JUST DISCIPLINE. Problems were discussed reasonably, without anger, and without giving the child a feeling of inferiority. These children showed greater respect and love for their parents than those who were maladjusted, unaccustomed to responsibility and felt their parents had no confidence in them.

FROM A RECENT BOOK

"About that time I was beginning to be puzzled by the note of dejection and alarm I found in letters from American friends, who seemed to feel that much was wrong in the American Republic. To me it looked from afar invulnerably powerful and inexhaustibly rich; secluded between two wide oceans its national safety and domestic prosperity seemed impenetrably secure, but they did not feel confident or even safe . . . The outward strength and security of the Republic were plain, but it had been reduced from within by two wars. It could tranquilly face the four corners of the world at arms, but might not be safe from strangers in its midst . . . The Republic was going through a process of undermining from within similar to that which began in England in 1917, and this was far advanced. It was 173 years old and by all the signs, its great strength was being subtly diverted to serve the ends of ex-

ternal alien causes in distant parts of the world." That is the plan of the INTERNATIONALISTS.

President Woodrow Wilson said: "We have come to be one of the worst ruled, one of the most completely controlled and dominated governments in the civilized world—no longer a government by conviction and the free vote of the majority, but a government by the opinion and the duress of small groups of dominant men."

The last survey shows that only 48% of registered Americans voted! It is hoped fervently that you appreciate the privilege of your FREEDOM TO VOTE AS YOU PLEASE and go to the polls in November. Notices were sent to each Chapter Chairman suggesting that she check on the registration of each Chapter member and requesting that she ask you to contact your friends, reminding them to VOTE.

WORLD INFORMATION PACT

Australia bluntly told the United Nations on August 16th that she opposes the rapid development of codes, declarations and covenants to regulate NATIONAL BEHAVIOR. Australia took specific objection to a declaration of the rights and duties of states by international groups. Naming the proposed international convention on freedom of information, Australia denounced such a meeting as a threat to the sovereignty of nations.

Many articles in this MAGAZINE have warned of the insidious dangers involved in these so-called "conventions". In international language the word "convention" means "treaty". According to the explanation in the Genocide Convention booklet, a "convention" when adopted becomes the supreme law of the land and of each State.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Frank E. Holman, former President of the American Bar Association, warned that the United Nations treaties could modify the American Bill of Rights and upset the basic structure of the government of the United States.

Frances B. Lucas

Our American Indians

BY MRS. EARL FOSTER

National Chairman

RECENTLY "The Changing Indian" came off the press. It is a symposium of seventeen foremost authorities concerning the history, anthropology, health, economics, land tenure and allotment, culture, sociology, religion, and progress of the American Indian, edited and commented upon by Oliver La Farge, a Pulitzer Prize winner. To those who would like to know more about the Indian, his problems, and our debt to him, it makes necessarily good reading.

The Daughters of the American Revolution some years ago were very far-sighted when they established the Committee on the American Indians. On the whole the response has been gratifying. Realizing these people are the original Americans and a very integral part of our civilization, the Society has conceived a program of education and service, in some measure to overcome the neglect they have suffered. It has been a program of scholarships nationally, and often locally was supplemented by material assistance when conditions were studied.

Please refer to the annual report of the last Continental Congress to discover the gratifying response of the various States to these calls. It reads like a resumé of a welfare report. These are all fine, but as citizens of the United States we need to work toward a society where educational opportunities are equal for all of its people if we take seriously the precept of our founding fathers. Due to our rapid growth and complex society, some elements have been overlooked which have prevented an opportunity to learn self-support and a full development of the innate talents our Indian population possess.

Contrary to public opinion, there is no such thing as "The Vanishing Indian." He is in the increase, due to improved health conditions and a program carried on by our government schools to improve the home. True in some areas, especially among the Navajos, where grazing lands have diminished, the health and famine have scored a loss. Much less than a quar-

ter of the tribe speak the English language; less than half of the Navajo children are receiving any schooling today. The churches and the government are attempting to overcome these conditions. It will take an enlightened public. It is not the policy of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to enter into the legislative angle, yet many local Chapters, who have become aware through investigation and study of conditions within their own States, have as individuals urged constructive measures to alleviate these conditions. The women have written in to many Congressmen asking that the property rights of the Indians of Alaska be protected when Alaska becomes a State.

While a few States have only a few Indians, almost every State has some Indians. We who have lived in the States where we have known many Indians, are very proud of the leadership and intelligence shown by many. There is no element of our population more peaceful and cooperative. True, many have become isolated and seem to withdraw from the public, due to a way of living and a loyalty to old customs not understood or appreciated by very many of us. When an avenue of communication is opened, the response is generally surprising. The Indian race possesses a very great sense of dignity. Opportunity for self-development should be given, as well as preserving their distinctive culture.

As D. A. R. members, the youth especially appeal to us. We find them clamoring for an education. They do not feel content just to have an education which teaches them sanitation and home improvement, but they are interested in receiving an education that will fit them for modern agriculture, business, the professions and arts. Observation will show how they have excelled in these vocations when exposed to training. Hence, we are advocating scholarships. We give to the support of St. Mary's High School, at Springfield, South Dakota; also to Bacone College, at Bacone, Okla-

homa. This year we are very anxious to finish the Bacone Memorial Endowment at Bacone, of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00). When completely paid, the interest can be used for scholarships. At least three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00) is needed to finish this project. This was established to honor the thirty-two boys from Bacone who gave the supreme sacrifice in World War II. If you give to this cause, be sure you say definitely, when sent to the State Treasurer, that it is for this fund. If you send in money not designated, we will use it toward the many scholarships that are needed for Indians across the country.

In a very few instances some Indians have become wealthy due to mineral resources. Many of these had not been given sufficient training in previous generations to know how to take care of these funds and were an easy prey to selfish

interests. The Indian in times of misfortune has the spirit of mutual helpfulness to take care of others of his race and keep their distress a local affair, until the result is a fairly uniform, low level of poverty and need for all of the communities and for nearly all of the individuals.

We need to rediscover this land of ours, this America, which means so much to us and has taken the lives of our ancestors, years of hardship, and much planning and thinking to give us this freedom we take for granted and accept so unconsciously. To keep it we will have to contribute energy, planning, sacrifice if it needs be, a consideration of all of its peoples, in appreciation of what we have inherited, ere we lose it.

As members of a group of women who came from those who established these United States of America, we have a burning desire to "establish justice" as our forefathers planned for this nation.

Not What They Used To Be

BY TILLIE KARNS-NEWMAN

SOLITAIRE in 1776 did not mean a game of cards, nor yet a precious stone in a lovely setting. It meant, instead—A broad black ribbon worn loosely around the throat, often tied to the back of the wig, brought around and tucked in the shirt ruffle.

TABBY was not a cat, but a plain, soft, silk; later a watered silk.

PUDDING (black or white) minced meat or blood, seasoned, stuffed into an intestine or gut and boiled. This has been enlarged upon and a pudding may now be made of flour, milk, sugar and seasoning, or even bread, and is considered a dessert.

DOWLES, a heavy linen made in Brittany. Not Dowel, meaning a pin to connect two pieces of wood by being sunk in the edges of each.

MESSUAGE, a dwelling house, with land belonging to it. Not to be mistaken for massage, a method of medical treatment by rubbing or kneading the body.

MOTH, a blemish or stain. Not the little mite that eats our woollens and furs. Our moth, according to Webster, is a lepidopterous

insect or its larvae which feed upon cloth, fur, etc.

EYLE—Oil. Black Gold for those who have it.

BRUNSWICK dress, a habit or riding-dress for ladies, with collar, lappets and buttons like a man's. Not a dress made from or with a Brunswick pattern, as we might think.

ALAMODE, a plain, soft, glossy silk, much used in the eighteenth century for hoods, mantuas, and linings. Not, as we might dream—a piece of apple pie with ice cream.

GOLOSHEs: good, old goloshes—the same yesterday, today and always! To be worn over shoes in bad weather.

BRAZIERy is not a brassiere factory, but rather the work of metal, such as brass.

RUSSEL, woolen cloth of close-grained twill, very durable, commonly used for women's and children's shoes. Not to be confused with **RUSTLE**—to make a soft whispering sound, as the rubbing together of silk or dry leaves; to bestir one's self; to hurry up; to provide; a rustling sound.

Reducing the National Debt

BY HALLIE M. MARTIN

Vice Chairman, Eastern Division Building Completion Committee

WITH the Summer vacation a happy memory for most of us, our thoughts must turn again to business and, as National Vice Chairman of the Building Completion Committee, I want to urge the various Chapters in our beloved Society to do their utmost in reducing the National building debt.

A recent letter from the office of the National Chairman of the Building Completion Committee states that another \$5,000.00 was paid in August, leaving a balance of \$390,000.00.

This sounds like a lot of money but there are many Chapters which have not yet paid their initial "quota" of \$5.50 per member to be on the Honor Roll. Because of the added cost of building materials and labor, the original "quotas" were not sufficient, and Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, National Chairman, has asked that each member pay \$1.00 per year for the three years of Mrs. Patton's administration which will pay off the entire indebtedness on our magnificent group of headquarters buildings in the heart of our nation's capital.

When one reads that the "indebtedness on Constitution Hall was paid off by loyal Daughters contributing family jewelry, wedding rings, spectacle rims and other old gold," one wonders what sacrifices the present generation is making towards the addition of the much needed administration building.

A great patriot once said, "What we obtain too cheaply, we value too lightly; it is dearness only that gives everything

its value." Therefore, those Daughters who have paid most and sacrificed most towards this newest obligation, will reap the greater reward for posterity in these trying times when one is having difficulty in holding fast to the principles for which our forefathers fought and died.

AS WE BUILD, SO WE GROW! Every Daughter should feel it a privilege to contribute towards the Building Fund and it is my earnest desire to see the full amount raised during the regime of our dearly beloved President General, Mrs. James B. Patton.

The cooperation of all State Chairmen and Chapter Chairmen is necessary to see that every Daughter is contacted.

My deepest appreciation and sincerest thanks go to those Chapters which have over-subscribed their "quotas" and are still striving towards the ultimate goal of a fully paid building program.

New members should be contacted and fully acquainted with the program of the National Society. They, too, will doubtless welcome the opportunity of having a part in the vital construction program of the National Society.

Benefits, such as card parties, rummage sales and "cake walks," furnish a means of adding to the Chapter's funds that oftentimes result in bringing groups together into closer friendships.

As I see it, every Daughter has a moral obligation to see that this obligation is paid as quickly as possible. May the National Society depend on you to do your part?

BUILDINGS BOOKLET PROFITS FOR BUILDING FUND

Profits from the sale of the new 32-page, illustrated booklet, "D. A. R. Buildings," will go to the National Society's Building Completion Fund, as a contribution from the D. A. R. MAGAZINE. Full information is carried about N. S. D. A. R. Headquarters in Washington. Each booklet, 50 cents, postpaid; 12 for \$5.50; 25 for \$10; 50 for \$18; 100 for \$35. Buy wholesale and sell retail, keeping the difference for Chapter work. Order from D. A. R. MAGAZINE or Business Office, 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Additions to
National Honor Roll of Chapters
D. A. R. Building Fund

Continued through August 31, 1951

COLORADO

Alamosa

NEW JERSEY

*Haddonfield

*Tennent

PENNSYLVANIA

Great Meadows

*California became a GOLD STAR State
in August

GOLD BADGES FOR PREVIOUSLY LISTED CHAPTERS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*Colonel John Donelson

*President Monroe

162 SILVER BADGE Honor Roll Chapters
1,010 GOLD BADGE Honor Roll Chapters
1,172 HONOR ROLL Chapters as of August 31, 1951

Additions to
Blue Stars on Gold Badges

ONE BLUE STAR—\$1 per Member

CALIFORNIA

General Richard Gridley

COLORADO

Peace Pipe

MARYLAND

Toaping Castle

NEW YORK

New Netherland

TEXAS

Fort Worth

253 Chapters have 1 BLUE STAR
27 Chapters have 2 BLUE STARS
14 Chapters have 3 BLUE STARS
294 Chapters have BLUE STARS as of August 31, 1951

Mrs. William Louis Ainsworth, of Kansas, Vice President General, says that while working on a National Defense project recently, she talked to a member about an article in the D. A. R. MAGAZINE. The member replied: "You know after reading that I realized that I have not been doing enough thinking lately. Right now I am canning pickles. But just as soon as I finish canning my pickles, I am going to start to think."

Motion Pictures

BY CAROLINE WHITE SETTLEMAYER

National Chairman, Motion Picture Committee

THE RIVER (United Artists). Cast: Patricia Walters, Thomas E. Breen, Nora Swinburne.

Rumer Godden's beautiful novel is transformed here into a distinguished film. Its poetic quality is preserved and passed on to us. We are impressed that so simple and unpretentious a tale can be developed into a magnificent, artistic masterpiece.

This is the story of life, of growing up, of first love, deep family affection, birth and death and the forever flow of life, like the "river"—its continuous beginnings and endings, its rising again and living on.

Woven around incidents in the lives of a British family, living on the Ganges, the story is very real and warm. Silhouetted against a background of rich, muted color (and done with superb photography) it gives, besides an intimate glimpse into the lives of the natives, their significant Hindu festivals and ceremonial dances and reveals their real human kindliness.

A disabled American soldier, running away from pity, comes for a visit. The young daughter of the family and her two friends are caught up in the pains and joys of first love. They fall in love with the soldier. Tragedy comes to the family when death comes to their young son. A new baby is born to them.

Thus, life flows on. No large, important plot is developed here, but we are made to feel that almost everything in the life of man is subtly and dramatically suggested.

PEOPLE WILL TALK (20th Century-Fox).

Cast: Cary Grant, Jeanne Crain, Finlay Currie.

With a perfect blending of humor, sophistication and pointed dialogue, this story nevertheless contains some very serious thoughts. The story concerns an unconventional doctor, who believes that healing patients by medicine is only part of the healing process. He heals his patients by a happy combination of understanding, sympathy and medicine.

The doctor encounters a young woman student who wishes his advice and he becomes interested in her case history. He finds out about her unhappy background and tries to help her solve her problem. In the process he falls very much in love with her and they marry.

A mysterious element is given the story by the presence of a constant and devoted friend, an older man, who accompanies the doctor everywhere. When the doctor is put on trial before the staff doctors, accused of malpractice, having practiced miracle healing in the past, by a jealous associate, he tells his dramatic story. When the story is revealed the doctor is acquitted.

A smartly made, literate and intelligent picture, to our way of thinking, this picture has a misleading title. The picture is of much finer quality than the name implies.

A PLACE IN THE SUN (Paramount).

Cast: Montgomery Clift, Elizabeth Taylor, Shelley Winters.

An up-to-date version of Dreiser's novel, "An American Tragedy," this interpretation is indeed a potent one. Beautifully directed with a modern touch, it is well cast and exquisitely acted.

The struggle of a small town boy to find his "place in the sun" according to his own devices, is told here. He is the "poor relation" of a rich and powerful uncle who puts him to work in his factory because he is his brother's child. Not really socially accepted, through sheer loneliness, the boy has a clandestine romance with one of the factory girls. Meanwhile, he meets a vivacious, lovely society girl at his uncle's home and falls very much in love with her. A happy future seems to stretch ahead for him.

When he finds the factory girl is to have a child, thoughts constantly harass him to get rid of her so that he may continue his career. He tries to put aside the evil thoughts but they torture him until he lends fulfillment to them. He takes her on a

(Continued on page 951)

National Committees

Junior Membership

BY this time plans are well under way and many meetings have been held of our Junior Membership Committees. It is urged that all our young members acquaint themselves with the work of our National Society. Do study and know the work of all the Committees of our Society. That way you will become well informed about the activities, projects, and purposes of each Committee besides our own. It is surprising how many girls know only about the "workings" of our Committee and feel very much at loss when discussing the other Committees. Perhaps, this same thing is true with many of our older members. Let us then set the goal for this year . . . *Be Well Informed*. Know about the other Committees. Learn of the projects and aims of our National Society.

Please study the work of the Approved Schools Committee. This is one Committee that is of vital interest to all our Junior members. Remember, the money from our Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund is given to our various Approved Schools. This year, \$1250 each was sent to Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee. At Kate Duncan Smith, this money will be used for Health Scholarships. They are deeply grateful for this help. At Tamassee, this money will be used for regular scholarships and will help many children to attend school. As you know, there are usually many more students who wish to go to our schools than there is money to accommodate. How grateful they are for our help! And, how better could we honor our "Aunt Helen" than by extending such a helping hand to our schools that she holds so dear. It was a privilege to visit both these schools this Summer. How such a visit does broaden your opinion of these schools! It is hoped that many of our

Juniors may have the chance to drive through these regions. You will be so very proud of the work that is being done, and doubly proud of being a D.A.R.

Please bend your efforts towards the contributions to our only money requiring project: the Helen Pouch Fund. Let us double our contributions this year. Keep in mind our stationery and urge its use and sale within your Chapters. This is one of the ways you can contribute to this fund.

It is hoped that every State Chairman of Junior Membership will be able to answer "yes" to the question this year concerning the subscribing to our D.A.R. MAGAZINE. Do you subscribe and do you have a copy available for distribution among the members of your Committee? How can you be informed without it? Watch for advertisements to be placed in our MAGAZINE. That is another way of making money for our Scholarship Fund.

Won't each of you act as a committee of one to bring an eligible friend or relative into our Society? Last spring, an award was given to each of these states: Illinois, Kansas, and Missouri for having the most new members of junior age. And a very special award was given to the State of North Carolina for having one-tenth of their membership of junior age. Isn't that a very special record? It can be done . . . others are doing it. There is such satisfaction in spreading the good word of our accomplishments. Won't you all join in this and help to interest others in becoming members? Our National Society needs young members like you and your eligible friends. Let us all reach our goal of one new member for each of us this year.

Mrs. Sherman B. Watson
National Chairman

Washington's first large Thanksgiving Flower Festival will be held November 5-10 at Woodward & Lothrop's Bethesda-Chevy Chase Suburban Store, under the auspices of the National Capital Garden Club League in cooperation with Woodward & Lothrop in celebration of the first anniversary of the firm's suburban store. Planned as the largest flower show of the kind yet staged in the Washington area, the "Big Top" program will feature a huge, pearl-green, fireproof tent, hundreds of flower arrangements in competitive classes, horticultural exhibits by local gardeners, and daily lectures on subjects of interest to the garden-minded.

Parliamentary Procedure

BY NELLIE WATTS FLEMING
National Parliamentarian

QUESTION. We are revising our Chapter By-Laws and using the model in the Handbook as a guide, but our Chapter is small and we think five members for the Nominating Committee, as stated in Article V, section 2, too large for a small Chapter, is it all right for us to have only three members on this committee?

ANSWER. Of course it is all right for your Chapter to have only three members on the Nominating Committee. Kindly note that this model is called a "Suggested Model for Chapter By-Laws," which permits Chapters to change certain things stated therein to suit their own Chapter needs. Please remember, though, Chapters must copy all National rules verbatim and are not allowed to amend any of the National By-Laws that appear in the model.

QUESTION. Should a Nominating Committee be a Standing Committee?

ANSWER. No, this committee should be elected two months before the annual meeting of the Chapter. Vacancies that occur between annual meetings must be filled by the Executive Board until the next annual meeting when the Chapter fills the office for the unexpired term. If Chapters have a Standing Nominating Committee one of the main duties of the Executive Board would be taken away from it.

QUESTION. Please explain what the term "or until their successors are elected" means, which seems to be in all By-Laws?

ANSWER. This is what it means: Suppose you were the Corresponding Secretary of your Chapter and at the election it was impossible to find somebody who would give her consent to be a candidate for the office of Corresponding Secretary and the office was not filled, you would have to continue in that office until someone was elected to it, for an office must never be without an incumbent, although your term of office had expired. But please do not feel that you would be allowed to continue in that office indefinitely, it would be just for the time being.

QUESTION. Does the National Society require a certain number of meetings that a Chapter must hold during a twelve-month period?

ANSWER. No, there is no stated number of times a Chapter must meet during a year in Article IX of N. S. By-Laws, but any Chapter to function properly should meet at least once every quarter.

QUESTION. If an officer who was duly elected is not present at the meeting when officers were installed has she the right to attend the Board Meetings along with the other officers?

ANSWER. Of course she has the same rights and privileges of any other officer as she was legally elected by the Chapter which places her on the same level with the other officers even though she was not installed. The thing that qualifies her for office is her election according to the requirements of the Chapter, therefore not being installed does not deprive her of her office.

QUESTION. May a Chapter include in its By-Laws more requirements for eligibility for membership than those stated in Article III of the N. S. Constitution?

ANSWER. A Chapter cannot add to or take from these requirements for eligibility for membership in the National Society. Kindly keep in mind at all times that we are first members of the National Society before we may function as Chapter members.

QUESTION. We are revising our Chapter By-Laws and some of the members of the Revisions Committee would like to amend the Article, Dues and Fees, by adding that a member who has resigned in good standing shall be required to pay a \$5.00 reinstatement fee to the Chapter when she has been reinstated by the N. S.; is that correct?

ANSWER. No, most incorrect, your committee is evidently confused with the N. S. requirement of a \$5.00 fee for reinstated members who were dropped for non-payment of dues. But this fee goes to the N. S. and not to the Chapter to which she is reinstated. It would be well for your Revisions Committee to have a copy of the N. S. Constitution and By-Laws before they proceed further with the revision, and they should of course have a copy of the Handbook.

During the past month many sets of By-

Laws of Chapters and States have been sent to your Parliamentarian for approval, and in quite a few there have been some useless expressions which for the benefit of others who are contemplating revising their By-Laws are listed below: Do not insert the word secret before ballot, for a ballot vote means it is a secret vote. Under the duties of the Recording Secretary one committee had stated this: "In the absence of the Regent and Vice Regent, the Recording Secretary shall take the chair and preside until a Chairman Pro Tem is elected." Now this is entirely unnecessary to include in the By-Laws, as it is a common rule of parliamentary procedure understood by all.

Some By-Laws still carry this antiquated rule: That in case of a tie vote in an election or on a motion the Regent shall cast the deciding vote. This is a most unfair requirement and entirely out of order for a Regent should never be made to show her hand as would be the case if forced to break a tie.

Some Chapters permit the Regent to appoint their members at large to the Board,

which is wrong, these members should be elected by the Chapter as are the officers.

But the most offending statement in any By-Laws is that one which permits the Regent to appoint the Nominating Committee. As has been so often said in these articles, the Nominating Committee is one committee the Regent must be absolutely hands-off.

A few States still include this proviso about candidates for State Regent, that unless a member has been a Chapter Regent she may not be a candidate for State Regent. This should never be a law in any State.

Here is a question that seems to cause quite a bit of controversy: Shall the Chapter Registrar be permitted to retain the \$1.00 for making a copy for a member of her paper? Some Chapters require this fee to be placed in the Chapter Treasury, while others allow the Registrar to keep it as payment for the trouble she had making the copy. Now I am asking you Chapter Registrars what you think about it?

Ain't It the Truth?

When the meeting's called to order

And you look around the room,

You're sure to see some faces

That from out the shadows loom;

They are always at the meeting

And they stay until it's through—

The ones that I would mention

Are the Always Faithful Few.

They fill the many offices

And are always on the spot,

No matter what the weather,

Though it may be awful hot;

It may be dark and rainy,

But they are tried and true—

The ones that you rely on

Are the Always Faithful Few.

There's lots of worthy members

Who will come when in the mood,

When everything's convenient

They can do a little good;

They're a factor in the meeting

And are necessary, too—

But the ones that never fail us

Are the Always Faithful Few.

If it were not for these faithful

Whose shoulders at the wheel

Keep the institution moving

Without a halt or reel,

What would be the fate of meetings

Where we claim so much to do?

They surely would be failures—

But for the Always Faithful Few!

—Anonymous

State Activities

ALABAMA

THE historical city of Huntsville was the scene of the Fifty-third Annual Alabama State Conference March 8, 9, 10. Twice before the city invited the Conference and we found the same cordial welcome. Twickenham Town Chapter was hostess, Mrs. Vassar Allen, Regent. Mrs. R. P. Geron was General Chairman, ably assisted by Mrs. B. A. Stockton and Mrs. Walter Eigenbrod. Twickenham Hotel was used for meetings; banquets and luncheons were at the Russel Erskine.

There was a meeting of the Executive Board, followed by one of the State Board of Management on the morning of the 8th, Mrs. Smith G. Fallaw, State Regent, presiding at both. At 2 P.M. the Alabama Officers' Club was called to order by the President, Mrs. H. Grady Jacobs. At 3 P.M. the impressive Memorial Service was conducted by Mrs. M. E. Curtis, Chaplain. Music at this and other meetings was lovely and appropriate.

The annual banquet of the Alabama Officers' Club was held at 6 P.M. Mrs. Jacobs presided, introducing her officers, the guests of the evening, Mrs. D. M. Wright, Mrs. James F. Byers, Mrs. Cyrus G. Martin, and Mrs. James H. Lane, organizer of the Club. By request the recital of Maude Lindsay's poem, "My Land is a Red Land," was repeated, at the conclusion of which red roses were presented to Mrs. Lane. She in turn gave them to Mrs. Wright, Organizing Secretary General.

With Mrs. Fallaw presiding, the Conference was formally opened at 8 P.M. Distinguished guests were Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Byers, National Chairman of Membership, both of whom spoke interestingly of their work. Mrs. Martin was presented.

Representatives of many patriotic societies were introduced. Alabama's Good Citizenship Pilgrim, Janice Elaine Crenshaw, was introduced by Mrs. H. L. Jackson, Chairman, who presented her with the \$100 bond, a pin and corsage. She was most gracious in her response.

The speaker of the evening was Hon. Joe Starnes, former Congressman from Ala-

bama and member of the Dies Committee on Un-Americanism. His talk on "What Can I, an American, Do?" was timely and inspiring.

Following retiring of the colors, an informal reception was tendered by Twickenham Town Chapter.

In the business session next morning reports were given by State Officers and Chairmen and showed earnest work. There had been an increase in membership, two Chapters were being organized, more scholarships were being used, 322 Good Citizenship Pilgrims were elected in the 333 accredited high schools, more interest in genealogical records. The achievement of the year was the work toward having the State's 1943 law favoring world government repealed last July.

Mr. John P. Tyson gave his report on Kate Duncan Smith School, and showed pictures. He introduced Miss Young, music teacher, who presented the Choral Club. Their songs were greatly enjoyed.

Mrs. John Oden Luttrell, First Vice Regent, presided at the annual National Defense Luncheon, and graciously introduced the speaker, Mrs. Cyrus G. Martin, former National Chairman of National Defense. Mrs. Martin had been our guest speaker two years ago, and her fine talk was heard by interested and attentive listeners.

Following luncheon, delegates and guests were taken for drives over the city by members of the hostess Chapter.

A delicious buffet supper was served. Afterwards members assembled for "Regents' Night," and reports showed much concentrated work. The report of the Alabama Society, Children of the American Revolution, was presented by the Junior Vice President, Carolyn Jackson.

Mrs. L. C. McCrary, State Treasurer, awarded the Honor ribbons, 19 Chapters receiving 100% for work accomplished. General Sumter received the first Alabama Day Trophy, Tristan de Luna the second. In the drawing for the Alabama Officers' Club Vase by the 100% Chapters, Bigbee Valley was the winner.

On the final morning of the Conference reports of State Chairmen were continued, and resolutions presented. It was a pleas-

ure to have as guest speaker a former Alabamian, the National Chairman of Magazine and State Regent of Tennessee, Mrs. W. E. Gupton. She gave an enthusiastic talk on the Magazine, urged more subscriptions, and told how we might secure ads for the November issue.

The Conference heard the endorsement by Mrs. Jacobs of Mrs. Fallaw for the office of Vice President General. Mrs. Fallaw received the unanimous vote of the assemblage. She expressed appreciation.

Among distinguished Alabamians attending Conference were Mrs. Jacobs, Vice President General and National Chairman of Radio; and Mrs. James H. Lane, Honorary Life Regent. Three National Vice Chairmen of Committees present were: Mrs. J. C. Bonner, Student Loan; Mrs. J. B. Privett, Genealogical Records; and Mrs. R. E. Mattison, Transportation. There were 16 State Chairmen present, and all State Officers. Thirty-one Chapters had representation. Mrs. E. R. Wright, former State Chairman and Chapter Regent now living in Pennsylvania, was a welcome guest.

Mrs. Fallaw thanked the Pages, Chairmen of Conference Committees and the hostesses. Mrs. Lane dismissed us with prayer.

Mary W. McDermott
Recording Secretary

COLORADO

THE forty-eighth annual State Conference of Colorado Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, convened at the Broadmoor Hotel, Colorado Springs, March 12-14, with Captain John Gunnison, Centennial State, Elbridge Gerry, Kinnikinnick, La Platte Valley, Uncompahgre and Zebulon Pike as Hostess Chapters.

Three pre-Conference events took place on Sunday, March 11. Mrs. Warder Lee Braerton, State Regent, held informal Open House in her hotel suite at thirty, honoring Hostess Regents and the General Chairman of Conference, Mrs. Loring C. Lennox. The impressive Hour of Remembrance at five o'clock was directed by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Roy Heilman, assisted by the Consulting Regis-

trar, Mrs. Glenn A. Roe. Mrs. Carbon Gillaspie, Honorary State Regent, paid special tribute to the memory of Mrs. Herbert Hayden, Past State Regent. At seven the formal dinner of the State Officers Club was held in the Green Room, with Mrs. Leigh B. Putnam, President, presiding.

Following the processional of State and National Officers, escorted by Color Bearers and Pages, Mrs. Warder Lee Braerton, State Regent, declared the Conference officially opened, with the theme, "To Love and Protect Our Country and the Liberties of the American People." The State Chaplain read Scripture and offered prayer, and the State Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag, led the Pledge of Allegiance, Daughters' Pledge, and American's Creed.

The State Regent presented Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, National President, C. A. R., and National Chairman, Building Completion Committee; throughout Conference Mrs. Adams spoke enthusiastically of the work of these committees. Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, Honorary Vice President General, brought greetings from the National Society. Mrs. Paul Yarnell, State Vice Regent, introduced Honorary State Regents.

Interesting and comprehensive reports were given by National Vice Chairman of National Committees, State Officers, State Chairmen of National Committees, and Chapter Regents. At special breakfasts and luncheons featuring activities of National Committees, outstanding programs and exhibits were presented by these State Chairmen: Miss Mary B. Offutt, Junior American Citizens; Mrs. Ward R. Treverton, Press Relations; Mrs. Carbon Gillaspie, Approved Schools; Mrs. Howard Latting, Membership; Mrs. Leonard D. Frescoln, Correct Use of the Flag; Mrs. Latting, National Vice President, and Miss Janet Mueller, Junior State President, Children of the American Revolution.

Speakers were Mrs. J. Herschel White, "History and Symbolism of the Colorado Flag" and "History of Kate Duncan Smith and Tamasssee Schools"; Mrs. Donald Adams, "C. A. R.;" Miss Kay King, Club Editor, Denver Post; Mrs. Hazel Bunker, Women's Editor, Colorado Springs Free Press; Miss Clemmie Henry of Maryville College, "Our Christian Colleges"; Mrs.

Warder Lee Braerton, "Toast to our National Emblem"; Mrs. Field, dramatic reading, "Star Spangled Banner"; Colonel Thomas Murton, Jr., U. S. Marine Corps, "Old Glory."

Substantial contributions to the National Building Fund were made. Mrs. Roy D. Lee, Chairman By-Laws Committee, presented recommendations for revision of the 1949 By-Laws. Miss Dorothy Bailey, who won the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage award, and her mother were honor guests. Delegates were elated over Mrs. Boyd's announcement of a bill against World Government passed by the State Legislature, thus rescinding action taken by the 1949 Legislature.

A Conference Highlight was the National Defense Banquet Monday evening. Mr. Howard Yates, Manager, Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce, voiced welcome to members and delegates, Mrs. White responded. A male quartet sang, "I Pledge Allegiance to My Flag," the words of which were written by Mrs. Wm. H. R. Stote, Honorary State Regent, and the music by Mrs. Bridges, who accompanied at the piano. The State Regent presented Mrs. Boyd, State Chairman, National Defense, who introduced Dr. Kenneth E. Oberholtzer, Superintendent of Denver Public Schools, who spoke on "The Price of Freedom."

At the Tuesday evening dinner honoring Mrs. Braerton, State Regent, and all Chapter Regents, Colonel Sheldon S. Brinson, Air Defense Command, Colorado Springs, gave an address on "Air Defense."

At the close of the Wednesday morning session, delegates joined in singing "Blest Be the Tie That Binds." Mrs. Heilman, State Chaplain, pronounced the benediction, and with the retiring of the Colors, the State Regent declared the Conference adjourned.

Two hundred members and delegates were in attendance. Pages were members of James Noble Society, C. A. R. The feeling of warm friendliness which pervaded all sessions reflected the gracious hospitality of the State Regent and her Hostess Committees and contributed in large measure to the success of the Conference.

Mrs. Clark A. Pratz
State Historian



COLORADO STATE OFFICERS

The Colorado State Board met June 27 at Pueblo, Colorado. Standing, left to right: Mrs. Roy Heilman, Chaplain; Mrs. James Taylor, Assistant Recording Secretary; Mrs. Clark A. Pratz, Historian; Mrs. A. V. Fagerstrom, Librarian; Mrs. Glenn A. Roe, Consulting Registrar; and Mrs. Charles B. Hoffman, Corresponding Secretary. Seated, left to right: Mrs. Willis H. Fassett, Treasurer; Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Warder Lee Braerton, State Regent; Mrs. Paul Yarnell, State Vice Regent; and Mrs. Willis Gillaspie, Recording Secretary.

OREGON

MOUNT Ashland Chapter, Oregon, along with 30 other Chapters of Oregon, was represented at the 37th Annual State Conference of the Oregon State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at its meeting at the Multnomah hotel in Portland March 4, 5, and 6. The Hostess Chapters included Astoria, Multnomah, Wahkeena, David Hill, Portland, Mt. Hood, Susannah Lee Barlow, Wauna and Willamette.

Mrs. James B. Patton, of Columbus, Ohio, President General, was honor guest. Prior to the opening of the Conference, Mrs. Patton was entertained at the Barclay House in Oregon City and given opportunity to visit the room in the McLoughlin House restored by Oregon D. A. R. Chapters.

The annual Memorial Service, always the opening event of the D. A. R. State Conference, was held at four o'clock at the Multnomah hotel, preceding a State Officers' dinner, at which Mrs. George R. Hyslop presided. Mrs. Archie McKeown, Past State Regent, was unable to be present. Chaplain Mrs. John H. Gallagher was in charge of the memorial service at which two of Ashland's deceased members, Mrs. May Stratton and Mrs. Grace Walker, were remembered.

Monday morning marked the opening session of the Conference, with Mrs. George R. Hyslop presiding. Following the processional, the National Anthem was led by Miss Jeannette I. Dentler, Vice President General. Mayor Dorothy McCullough Lee gave the address of welcome to which State Regent Mrs. Hyslop responded. Greetings were heard from President General Mrs. James B. Patton and Miss Dentler.

The Sons of the American Revolution; the C. A. R., by Mrs. Howard P. Arnest, Honorary National Vice President, and others were heard. National Vice Chairman Miss Jeannette Dentler spoke on the Advancement of American music and Mrs. Arnest on Conservation.

Many Honorary State Regents were present as were distinguished guests. Certain nominations and announcements were made. The afternoon was given over to reports of State Officers and State Chairmen.

Monday's luncheon honored Oregon's D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrim, Miss Rita Verlanic, to whom was presented the \$100 bond. Dr. Harry I. Dillon, Linfield college president, spoke. The tea, honoring President General Mrs. Patton, given at the charming home of Mrs. Arnest, was a special feature of Monday afternoon. Notable members of the D. A. R. assisted in receiving and in presiding at the tea table.

Outstanding was the defense symposium which included an address by Mr. Jack

Hayes, Assistant Director of Civilian Defense in Oregon, and National defense with film by Merle R. Bacon, of the American Legion. Miss Dentler sang "The Hymn to the D. A. R." during the evening.

The impressive processional was given in opening each session. Reports of Chapter Regents were concluded and final reports made. The Champoeg Day Luncheon in charge of Mrs. John Y. Richardson came Tuesday. A unique and entertaining feature of this luncheon was the gowns shown in the century of Oregon fashion. These, to be appreciated, had to be viewed as they were modeled, ranging as they did from bridal gown to Quaker costume.

The best, the President General's address, was heard at the Tuesday evening banquet. She closed her moving and impressive talk with pictures of the interior of the D. A. R. buildings with pertinent description. Miss Dentler paid tribute to Mrs. Patton, whose gracious and pleasing personality had impressed every one in the contacts formed during the Conference.

Beautiful gifts and roses were presented the honor guest and she was initiated into the mysterious Rosarian Circle.

City officials spoke in greeting; beautiful music enlivened the serious conference; and about 100 were present as representatives of the Chapters.

Mrs. J. T. Robinson, Regent, Miss Lydia McCall and Mrs. Grace E. Andrews were present from Ashland.

Grace E. (Mrs. H. W.) Andrews
Past Historian

National Headquarters in Washington

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With the Chapters

Abigail Burnham (Plainview, Minn.). Tiny Elizabeth Boehlke, great-granddaughter of Mrs. Nellie Leonard, granddaughter of Mrs. W. R. Zabel and daughter of Mrs. John Boehlke, all D. A. R. members, was made an Honorary Fourth-Generation member and presented with a gift at the annual meeting of the Chapter held in May, with Mrs. Zabel as hostess.



Mrs. Russell Cowles was elected Regent for the ensuing year, and other officers were elected and Committee Chairmen named. The sum of \$5 was donated to the Red Cross drive. Two new members were welcomed, Mrs. J. L. Baldwin and Miss Thelma Anderson. Visitors were Mrs. Robert Dunlap and Mrs. Theo Zabel.

Leona Jones (Mrs. Charles) Huntoon
Historian

Prudence Wright (Pepperell, Mass.) scored a big success Friday evening, July 27, when it sponsored an illustrated lecture on France and Spain given by Carl de Suze, of radio and television fame of Station WBZ, Boston. In spite of the thermometer's hugging 90 degrees, the program was attended by some 250 patrons.

Miss Jean Warfield, Regent, and Miss Gladys Johnson, Past Regent, greeted the guests upon their arrival. Ushers were the Misses Martha Winch, Marguerite Linsert, Susan Waterous and Betsy Curtis.

Mrs. William H. Kenney, II, was in charge of the sale of the Col. William Prescott historic plates, which show his home in North Pepperell from which he went to Boston in Revolutionary times to take charge of the soldiers at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Mrs. James E. Attridge and Mrs. Russell L. Parker did a thriving business selling

delicious mints and peanut brittle, which the Chapter has sold for the past two years as a money-making project.

The speaker was presented by Mrs. George P. Parker, Past Regent and Chairman of the Program Committee. The lovely colored slides and the accurate descriptions given by Mr. de Suze took his auditors right along on the trip through Ireland, France and Spain and back to America.

A portion of the proceeds will be donated to the State project for renovating the Massachusetts room at National Headquarters, and a donation was also made to the Red Cross for flood victims in the midwest.

Carolyn Rolfe (Mrs. Geo. P.) Parker
Press Chairman

Ezra Parker (Royal Oak, Mich.). Among the Revolutionary soldiers coming as pioneer settlers to Michigan were three whose descendants are members of Ezra Parker Chapter. Markers were placed on the graves of Ezra Parker and Elijah Drake in 1928. On June 10, 1951, a bronze marker was unveiled in Union Cemetery, Troy Township, honoring Walter Blount. (Earlier spelling—Blunt)

The simple, impressive ceremony from the D. A. R. Ritual was used, with Mrs. Fred A. Jordan, Chapter Regent, and Miss Grace Parker, Chaplain, carrying out the dedication. The poem, "The Spirit of the Pioneers," was read by Dorothy Blount Frohberg, Chapter member, and descendant of Walter Blount. Her small daughter, Ann, unveiled the marker.

Others participating in the ceremony were a great-great-grandson of Walter Blount, George F. Blount; his son, John F. Blount, and grandsons, John Bourne Blount and James Lyle Frohberg.

Speaker for the occasion was Mr. Marquis Shattuck, Past President of the Michigan Sons of the American Revolution.

George F. Blount of Royal Oak, President of the Detroit Society for Genealogical Research, is now preparing a comprehensive Blunt-Blount Genealogy which will include the many family lines descendant from William Blount who came to Massachusetts in 1634.

In telling of the life of his great-great-



grandfather, Mr. Blount said that Walter, born May 21, 1764, was the son of Ambrose and Johanna Clark Blount. He enlisted in 1781, when seventeen, in Colonel Canfield's Militia. He married Deborah Gates Herrick in 1785. There were ten children: Joseph, Fanny, Erastus, Walter, Henry, Eliza, Johanna, George, Frederick, and Miriam.

In 1825 the Blount family settled in Michigan and helped found the Troy Methodist Church in 1826.

The picture shows—back row: Mrs. Fred A. Jordan, Regent, Mrs. Lyle Frohberg, Mrs. Joseph J. Shoemaker, Miss Grace Parker. In front are James and Ann Frohberg.

Mrs. Fred A. Jordan, *Regent*

Springfield (Springfield, Ill.). We have had some very creditable activities and Chapter meetings this year. A recent meeting was held with Mrs. Frank Reilly, a life member of this Chapter, in the historic Power-Reilly farmstead at Cantrall, some ten miles from Springfield.

On this farm Lincoln pleaded his first law case before Judge Power in the two-room log "Power Court House" or "Lincoln Inn," which still stands at the left of the residence. It was built in 1830, is whipsawed walnut lined and houses relics possessed by the Power ancestry for some 200 years. Saddle bags brought from Kentucky in 1819, spinning wheels, etc., are valued possessions. Enshrined in the old home is the "poster" bed in which Lincoln slept while attending Court.

Mrs. Edward Gross, Regent, presided at the business session. After the usual impressive opening ceremonies the guest speaker, Mrs. Charles Herfurth, State Treasurer, was introduced. She is a former State National Defense Chairman. Her

subject, "As I See It," was very instructive, urging members to become better informed on public questions and more active to preserve our inherited freedoms.

A musical program followed. A group of cornet solos was given by Master Donald Molnar, a child prodigy playing a number of instruments since he was aged three. He then gave a patriotic reading. Mrs. Sarah Hanley, a Past Vice President General, had him called back to compliment him and tell him how pleasing it was to have so much patriotism shown by a child. Tea was served during the social hour.

At a previous meeting Mr. Glenn Head spoke on "Old Silver, China and Crystal Used in the White House by Past Presidents". He showed his fine collection which he has exhibited throughout the state.

Bertha M. Renne

Press Relations Chairman

Nassau and Suffolk Regents' Round Table (New York State). Members of the Nassau and Suffolk Regents' Round Table, representing the fourteen Chapters of Nassau and Suffolk Counties, and Chapter members honored their State Regent, Mrs. Edgar B. Cook, with a luncheon, Wednesday, June 20, in the Georgian Room of the Garden City Hotel, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.

Following a reception, the advancing of the Colors, and the processional, National and State Officers, State Chairmen and Chapter Regents took their places in the dining room.

Mrs. Frederick W. Whitehouse, Chairman of the Round Table and Regent of the Ruth Floyd Woodhull Chapter, presided and introduced the following Honored Guests: Mrs. Edgar B. Cook, State Regent; Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General; Mrs. L. Victor Seydel, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. George A. Kuhner, Curator General; Mrs. Donald B. Adams, Past National President, Children of the American Revolution, and National Chairman Building Completion; Mrs. Harold E. Erb, State Vice Regent; Miss Ruth M. Duryee, State Chaplain; Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, State Recording Secretary and National Vice Chairman Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower Committee; Mrs. Floyd E. Woolsey, State Treasurer; Mrs.

J. Warner Hodges, State Consulting Registrar; Mrs. Elmer J. B. Sawyer, State Librarian; and Miss Donna M. Crittenden, National Vice Chairman Junior Membership.

The State Chairmen present were Mrs. W. Carl Crittenden, Building Completion; Mrs. Harry L. Hampton, Ellis Island; Mrs. Howard Steiner, Motion Pictures; Mrs. Fred Aebly, Press Relations; Mrs. Eugene S. Ovenshine, Program; Mrs. William H. Clouse, District Vice Chairman Press Relations, Manhattan; Mrs. Arthur E. Corwith, District Vice Chairman Press Relations, Long Island; and Mrs. Howard C. Hegeman of the Friendly Fund.

Greetings were extended by the Honored Guests and the address was given by the State Regent, Mrs. Cook.

Four songs were sung by Mrs. Warren S. Jones, Mezzo-Soprano, of the Col. Aaron Ogden Chapter, with Mrs. Harold A. Bull, also from the Garden City Chapter, presiding at the piano.

Mrs. Claude G. Williams
Secretary.



Mrs. Edgar B. Cook, New York State Regent; Mrs. Frederick W. Whitehouse, Chairman of the Nassau and Suffolk Regents' Round Table; and Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General.

Fort Sullivan (Charleston, S. C.) unveiled a tablet on Sullivan's Island, S. C., on Carolina Day, to commemorate the battle of June 28, 1776, and mark the approximate site of Fort Sullivan (later named Moultrie). The Chapter had as guests Mrs. Robert K. Wise, State Regent; Mrs. James T. Owen, State First Vice Regent; and Mrs. Byron Wham, State Program Chairman. Gen. Charles P. Summerrall, president of The Citadel, military college of South Carolina, and former Chief of Staff of the United States Army, was guest speaker and outlined the details of



the battle which inspired the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Mrs. Harold A. Moore, Regent, gave the address of welcome, with response by Mr. James B. Mahoney, Chairman of the Board of Township Commissioners of Sullivan's Island. Mrs. John Anderson, Chairman of Historical Projects Committee, introduced General Summerrall.

Martha Huntington Zeigler and Sara Rembert (Penny) Moore, members of Charles Town Society, C. A. R., whose ancestors, Samuel Huntington of Connecticut and John Penn of North Carolina, were signers of the Declaration of Independence, unveiled the marker. Mrs. Harold S. Musk recited dedicatory words. Mrs. Anderson presented the marker to the South Carolina Society, D. A. R. The address of acceptance was by Mrs. Wise.

The invocation was by the Rev. J. Lawrence McLaughlin, pastor of Stella Maris Roman Catholic Church; the benediction by the Rev. A. Walton Coppedge, pastor of Sullivan's Island Baptist Church. Flag bearers were Gary Swain and Eugene Lowe, Boy Scouts. Mrs. A. P. McGee, Chapter Chairman of Americanism, led the pledge of allegiance.

The inscription reads: "This tablet placed near the site of Fort Sullivan on the 175th anniversary of the Battle of June 28, 1776. Dedicated by Fort Sullivan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, June 28, 1951."

A luncheon followed at Marion Hotel, Isle of Palms.

Mrs. Thomas Debnam,
Press Relations Chairman

Isaac Burroughs (Audubon, N. J.) A few years after its organization in 1937 the Isaac Burroughs Chapter participated for the first time in the Audubon Fourth of July Parade and for twelve consecutive

years it has received an award for its entry. During the gasoline-rationing period in the war years when motor vehicles could not be used, clever and original replacements were substituted. Among these were a reproduction of the Betsy Ross House, carried by some of the members; a horse-drawn milk truck gaily decorated, in which costumed members rode; and an old-fashioned carriage drawn by two horses with Colonial-costumed members as passengers.



This year, in honor of the 175th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the Chapter's entry carried the replica of a immense Birthday Cake with candles. The photograph of the float was taken the day before the parade and shows, left to right; Thomas and Barbara Rowand, members of the Sarah Harrison Hugg Society, Children of the American Revolution, which is sponsored by the Chapter; Mrs. H. Emory Wagner, Mrs. Robert M. Shaw, Regent; Mrs. Lebbeus Parkhurst, Mrs. Earl S. Gottshall, Mrs. Elton E. Sullivan, Organizing Regent, and Miss Bessie B. Ferguson, Treasurer and Past Regent. Riding on the float the day of the parade were Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Gottshall, Mrs. Wagner, Mrs. George D. Bloomer, and Barbara and Thomas.

Bessie B. Ferguson, *Past Regent*.

Nacogdoches (Nacogdoches, Tex.) celebrates its 25th anniversary this year. Mrs. George S. Barham, Organizing Regent, has served the Chapter in many official positions. She is now Chapter Chaplain, also Honorary State Chaplain.

Americanism has been the theme of this year's work. The most outstanding program was a colorful and entertaining Guest luncheon. Mrs. Frank Dent of Dallas gave a monodrama, "The Patriots," by Sidney Kingsley. Grace Dent, a talented and attractive speech graduate, gave in four acts the dramatic life portrait of Thomas Jefferson from the time he returned as Ambas-

sador to the Court of France to his election as President of the United States.

Mrs. Loretta Thomas of Houston, State Vice Regent, was an honor guest.

Other guests introduced by Mrs. J. T. Maynard, Regent, were visiting Chapter Regents: Mrs. C. E. Kitchens, Texarkana; Mrs. Thelma Creekmore, Texarkana; Mrs. G. T. Moughon, Lufkin; also Mrs. George Duggan, and Mrs. W. A. Carley of Texarkana, personal page to our State Regent, Mrs. Frank Garland Trau, at Continental Congress.

The T-shaped luncheon tables were beautifully decorated. The speakers' table was centered with a five-pointed star, its three tiers fashioned of red, white and blue pom-pom chrysanthemums and topped by colorful Colonial figurines. This was flanked by the American Flag and the D. A. R. Flag. Blue tarlatan runners over white linen extended the length of the tables on which myriads of silver stars were scattered. At intervals were miniature trios of silk flags in round standards, the American, D. A. R. and Texas banners. Program place cards were covered with red and white striped material stamped with blue.

Mrs. Karl Schlicher was Decoration Chairman, assisted by Mrs. L. C. Hunt and Mrs. George Keester.

Ninety members and guests were present.

The Chapter is very proud of the Junior Committee organized this year with 12 active members.

Mrs. J. T. Maynard, *Regent*

Cradle of Liberty (Petersburg, Ind.).

A simple marker, set at the entrance of Hornady Park, Petersburg, Indiana, was dedicated with appropriate ceremony by Cradle of Liberty Chapter June 28.

This Indiana limestone marker's simplicity of design, with its bronze tablet inset inscribed "Dedicated to the pioneer spirit of early Pike County settlers, who built a fort, at White Oak Springs, near this site," is symbolic of these sturdy pioneer folk who established Pike County's first settlement in the early Summer of 1800. It is indicative, too, of the rare insight and fine appreciation of that spirit, by the Committee members who chose the marker: Mrs. Elma McKinney, Mrs. Estella Smith, and Mrs. Estella Craig.

Mrs. Clara Stewart, Regent, presided at



this program. Two cornet solos, "The Star Spangled Banner" and "America," played by Charles Burns; a prayer by Mrs. Lula Craig, Chaplain; the settlement's history by Mrs. Beulah B. Gray; the solemn ritualistic dedication by the Regent; and the marker's reverent unveiling by Miss Fay Harris, retiring Regent, were impressive.

Woolsey Pride, Indian fighter, ranger, Tippecanoe veteran, War of 1812 soldier, first settler of White Oak Springs, built the fort in 1807. It was one of four major forts along the historic Buffalo Trace, sharing honors with Vincennes, Lawrenceburg, and Clarksville in protecting travellers coming into Indiana Territory, and settlers establishing clearings along its trail.

State and District Officers, Regents and members of visiting Chapters, and Miss Gladys Pride, a descendant of the county's first settler, Woolsey Pride, were guests at the luncheon preceding the dedication program. Music, introduction of visitors, and talks by Mrs. Mildred McKinney, Southern District Director, and John K. Chappell, Jr., Commander of American Legion Post, No. 179, Petersburg, were luncheon highlights.

Mrs. J. O. Smith, *Historian*

Susannah French Putney (El Dorado, Kan.). Exquisitely appointed in a patriotic motif was the tea at which Mrs. James Blaine McKay, Regent, entertained Friday, June 15, at her home.

Reflected in subdued red and blue lights was the fireplace mantel centerpiece—a bowl of regal lilies. At the right of the mantel was an American flag, at the left the D. A. R. flag. Miss Edith Chesney and Mrs. J. W. Kirkpatrick presided at a tea table covered with a French lace cloth. Delicious refreshments were served in patriotic colors.

Mrs. William Louis Ainsworth, Vice President General and National Vice Chairman, Flag Committee, was presented by Mrs. Luther Tolle, Chapter Flag Chairman.

Mrs. Ainsworth gave a talk entitled, "Our Flag." Mrs. Jud Pierson Hall of Chicago, Past Regent and Past State Treasurer, also was a guest.

In addition to Mrs. McKay, hostesses were Mesdames R. A. Zebold, Frank Allen Benson, Carl Matthews, John C. Getter, Ray E. Frazier, Matt J. Long, Richard C. Woodward, and Ruth Gautier. Fifty-two members attended.

The program of American music was given by Mrs. Fred Burr, Jr., Mrs. Adaline Byrd Farrell, and Mrs. B. W. Shoemaker, with Mrs. L. W. Newcomer as accompanist.

Announcement was made of D. A. R. awards presented May 24 at the annual Senior High School and Junior High awards assembly. Mrs. McKay presented Good Citizenship medals and pins to Dorothy Ann Smith and Bill Johnson. Mrs. John L. Harrison presented the chapter history medal to Dean Seeber. At the Junior High awards assembly, Mrs. McKay presented the Home Maker award of three dollars to Betty Haskell and Good Citizenship medals and pins to Janice Graham and Jim Fry; Mrs. Frank H. Cron presented the Junior American Citizenship pin to George Keith; and Mrs. John Harrison presented the history medal to Lydia Chambers.

Mrs. J. B. McKay, *Regent*

Thomas Nelson (Arlington, Va.). Under the auspices of Mrs. H. W. Beattie, Regent, and Mrs. Samuel P. Vanderslice, Chairman of Membership, a Junior Membership Committee was organized. The first meeting was held in the home of Mrs. Vanderslice, who is also Chapter Chairman of the Junior Committee, and was presided over by Mrs. Laurence P. Mirick, Acting Regent. Nine of the ten charter members and two guests were present. The projects of a Junior Committee were presented and, as the discussions progressed, the enthusiasm of the young ladies increased.

Having reached an understanding of the goals of a Junior Membership Committee, officers were elected for an interim period, and installed by Mrs. Vanderslice. After adjournment of the meeting, one guest asked Mrs. Vanderslice to assist her with her application papers, the other guest transferred to the Chapter.

Both are now members of the Junior Membership Committee.

In May officers were elected for a term coinciding with that of the Chapter officers. Mrs. Donald Derby was elected Junior Chairman.

The Junior Group has worked diligently since its inception. It holds monthly meetings with planned programs, following suggestions offered by the National Society. Some of its members helped present the medals awarded by the Chapter to the public schools in Arlington; its Ways and Means Committee has been raising money for the Helen B. Pouch Scholarship Fund, the D.A.R. Building Fund, and other projects. In the Fall, the Group plans to participate in J.A.C. work. It is a talented group and provided excellent entertainment for the Chapter's birthday luncheon.

We look forward with much interest to the work of this Group and know that as it increases its projects and its membership, it will broaden the field of its successes.

Mrs. Laurence P. Mirick, *Regent*

Mercy Warren (Springfield, Mass.). "I Am An American Night," a dinner and program honoring New Citizens, took place at Technical High School on March 12 in which Mercy Warren Chapter participated, as they have done for several years.

The dinner and program were arranged by the Springfield Adult Education Council and sponsored by patriotic, fraternal and civic groups of Springfield.

Mrs. Alan E. Brigham, Americanism Chairman of Mercy Warren Chapter, and Mrs. Donald F. P. Batchelder, President of Deborah Sampson Club of the Chapter, were joint chairmen of decorations at the dinner, which was attended by 400 people. A patriotic theme was used for the decorations. Centerpieces on the tables were of red, white and blue paper. Napkins were decorated with red and blue stars. White nut cups were trimmed with red and blue, with a small American Flag inserted in each. Chapter members served as hostesses at many of the tables.

Ninety-three New Citizens were honored. The Chairmen presented each with a hand-made boutonniere of emblem ribbon, a D. A. R. Welcome Card and a D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship.



Left to right: Mrs. Alan E. Brigham, Chapter Americanism Chairman; Mrs. Donald F. P. Batchelder, President, Deborah Sampson Club; Mrs. Edwin B. Faulkner, Regent; Mrs. Thomas McConnell, National Americanism Vice Chairman; Mrs. William F. Robinson, Chapter Americanism Vice Chairman; Mrs. Walter Rossmeisl, Page.

Mrs. Thomas McConnell, National Vice Chairman of Americanism, was present and was enthusiastic over the work being done.

Following the dinner, a program was held in the Auditorium, in which patriotic, fraternal and civic groups participated. Thirty members of Mercy Warren Chapter, preceded by pages and the Chapter Flag, led the civic groups into the Auditorium. The New Citizens ascended the platform, and each was presented a scroll of citizenship by the Mayor, after which the meeting was addressed by Senator Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts.

Deborah Sampson Club, the Evening Group of the Chapter, is composed of business women, who cannot otherwise participate in Chapter activities. In cooperation with Americanism, they devote their time to Citizenship.

Mrs. Edwin B. Faulkner, *Regent*

Artesia (Belle Plaine, Iowa) Members of Artesia Chapter and guests from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, were served a three-course luncheon at the Commercial Cafe Thursday, June 28. The occasion was the fifth anniversary of the Chapter's organization.

Mrs. Benson Guinn and Mrs. A. R. Nichols, of the Reception Committee, presented the guests with corsages. Mrs. R. C. Connor, as Chairman of Tables, had arranged a centerpiece on each table of red roses, white daisies and blue delphinium, with candles in crystal holders and place cards with patriotic motif.

Mrs. Robert O. Burrows, Sr., Regent, introduced Mrs. M. H. Williams, State Chaplain, and Mrs. Sherman Watson, Dis-

strict Committeewoman and National Chairman of Junior Membership. Other guests were Miss Helen Dunn of Ashley Chapter and Mrs. Edna Allers, a non-resident member of Artesia.

The remainder of the afternoon was spent at the home of Mrs. Burrows.

Mrs. Nichols led the group in the Pledge of Allegiance. Mrs. Guinn, who was Organizing Regent, gave some highlights of our five years' work. The name, Artesia, was chosen because Belle Plaine is the center of some 200 Artesian wells.

Mrs. Watson gave a very interesting report of the 60th Continental Congress, which she attended.

A group picture was taken by Mr. Burrows. It appeared later in our local newspaper, along with the account of our Anniversary party.

Mrs. Burrows, assisted by her daughter, Miss Joan Burrows, served iced fruit juice and wafers.

Colored slide pictures were shown, including some of Washington, D. C.

Regret was expressed because the illness of Mrs. R. P. Ink, of Mount Vernon, Past State Regent, prevented her being present.

Abigail (Mrs. L. M.) Winslow
Press Relations Chairman

Key Corner (Dyersburg, Tenn.). Through the cooperation of the Tennessee Historical Commission, the Key Corner Chapter has realized its ambition to have a bronze marker erected a few miles beyond the South Fork of the Forked Deer River bridge on Highway 51 near the site where Key Corner is located. The inscription reads:

"About five miles west on Cole Creek Bluff, Henry Rutherford, Carolina Surveyor, chose this spot as the point of region for his surveyors of the Western District in 1785. He marked it by carving a large key on a sycamore tree on the bluff. His family burying plot is west of that point."

Last year Mr. Campbell H. Brown, of Nashville, Chairman of Historical Markers, contacted Mrs. Ewell T. Weakley, then Regent of Key Corner Chapter, who had been asked to serve as Dyer County representative, and Mrs. Frank Forsythe, Chapter Chairman of Historical Markers, to explain what the Tennessee Historical

Society was attempting to do in the State to preserve for posterity these historic spots, whose significance is fast disappearing from our textbooks. He agreed to place the marker nearest the site of the spot where Key Corner is located. This spot was originally marked by the Dyer County Court years ago with a bronze tablet 60 feet from the bluff where the tree formerly stood.

Our Chapter is grateful to the Historical Commission for the privilege of helping in the undertaking. The Commission will also erect a marker on Highway 20 at the Bonicord intersection telling of the burial place of William Nash, famous Revolutionarily soldier.

When Key Corner Chapter was organized and confirmed April 13, 1940, during the State Regency of Mrs. Walter Mac Berry, the name, Key Corner, was chosen because of its being the chief point of historical interest near Dyersburg.

Mrs. Parker Green, *Regent*

Esther Lowrey (Independence, Kans.). To record dates and history of an Independence landmark, a bronze plaque was dedicated June 6 at the entrance of the Girl Scout Little House by this Chapter. Attending were D. A. R. members, Girl Scouts and their leaders.

In simple afternoon ceremonies, Mrs. Robert P. Leedy, Regent, welcomed the guests. The invocation was by the Rev. F. J. Raasch, rector of Epiphany Episcopal Church. Mrs. F. L. Sawyer, Chairman of Correct Use of the Flag, led the Pledge of Allegiance.

As dedication speaker, Mrs. Roy C. Shoemaker, Past Regent, declared: "We meet today at a historical building hallowed by many memories. We pause to acknowledge a debt of gratitude to those who worked faithfully to preserve it as a church, a Chapter House and a building of formal assembly for the Girl Scouts. . . . We trust this marker will serve forever as a source of inspiration and enjoyment. May Girl Scouts continue to develop true Americanism and be a great force for good . . . preserving always the American Way of Life."

The plaque reads: "Epiphany Episcopal Church. Erected 1872. Restored and used as Chapter House by Esther Lowrey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolu-

tion, in 1926. Purchased by Independence Girl Scouts and dedicated as the Girl Scout Little House 1946."

Recognized were Mrs. R. R. Bittman, Chairman of the Committee representing the Chapter in negotiations with the Scouts, who recounted the building's history; and Mrs. Rufus L. Daggett, President of the Girl Scout Board when that organization negotiated for its ownership. Others active in the project were also mentioned. Response for the Scouts was by Mrs. Roy J. Tibbets, President of the Girl Scout Association. The Scouts then sang "God Bless America."

Mrs. Merritt Eugene Wyckoff
Publicity Chairman

Mary Silliman (Bridgeport, Conn.). We sent a Connecticut State Flag to a Bridgeport boy in Korea, Pfc. George Pavlich, of the First Marine Division.

It all started back in May, when Pfc. Pavlich found time between battles to sit down and write his appeal to the Radio Editor of the Bridgeport Post.

"In this platoon of ours," he wrote, "are a bunch of Texans and Rebels. A finer bunch of fellows, a person couldn't find. When we sit around talking, we always come to the subject of hometowns and States. Well, it just so happens that because of Connecticut's size, and me being just a lone Connecticut boy, I'm in short.

"I tell them all sorts of stuff, but they just don't pay any attention, but wave their Rebel and Texas flags and really make a noise. Being from Bridgeport, I get a little hot-headed. . . . I am asking you if it's at all possible to get me a home State flag. . . ."

Pfc. Pavlich's letter appeared in the Memorial Day edition of the Bridgeport Post, and early the next morning, Mary Silliman Chapter volunteered to provide the flag.

Then came the hunt for a State flag. None was in stock, so one was ordered; but owing to the military demands for flags of all kinds, the weeks passed before one could be produced. Finally in July the flag was sent to Korea with the best wishes of Mary Silliman Chapter.

In a letter received, acknowledging receipt of the flag, he wrote in part:

"The flag you sent me arrived today. I was ever so happy to receive it, being as

we're in reserve. The fellows all around, many from Connecticut, came to look at it, and we had a swell time and a lot of kidding.

"On behalf of myself and the fellows from Connecticut, I want to thank you for all your trouble. It's given us a proud feeling to have our own State Flag."

(Signed) A Connecticut Yankee

The letter was dated July 25. Enclosed was a piece of Korean paper currency as a souvenir for the Chapter.

Lucy B. (Mrs. E. C.) Canning
Past Regent

General Sumter (Birmingham, Ala.) held a dual marker ceremony on the afternoon of May 24, honoring the memory of two Chapter members, when the official D. A. R. marker was placed at the graves of Mrs. John G. (Erin Miller) Bradley and Mrs. Robert H. (Carrie Shaw) Woodrow.

At the time of her death Mrs. Woodrow was an Honorary Life Regent, having been Regent from 1933 to 1936. Mrs. Bradley had served the Chapter as an officer and was a member of the Alabama Officers Club.

Dedication exercises were at Elmwood Cemetery, under the direction of the Chapter Regent, Mrs. James C. Bonner, and Chapter Chaplain, Mrs. J. Walter Smith, with members of the Chapter participating.

Tributes were given by Mrs. Robert T. Comer, Honorary Life Regent, Mrs. W. R. Fuller, and Mrs. Smith G. Fallaw, State Regent.

Other patriotic societies to which Mrs. Bradley and Mrs. Woodrow belonged were represented by Mrs. Fred G. Koenig, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Colonists; Mrs. John B. Privett, Past State President of the U. S. Daughters of the War of 1812; Mrs. George Brittain, President of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; and Mrs. R. E. Mattison, Past Regent of Edward Waters Chapter, Daughters of the American Colonists.

Mrs. James C. Bonner, *Past Regent*

Coshocton (Coshocton, Ohio.). The 25th anniversary of the Chapter was celebrated Nov. 25, 1950, at the Y. W. C. A. A 12-foot snowfall fell over Central Ohio



(Left to right): Miss Clara Simpson, guest; Miss Ruth Ripple, Mrs. Clyde Barnes, Mrs. Clarence Rader, Miss Carrie B. Glass, Mrs. Robert Mandley, Mrs. E. R. Strohm, Miss Anna McCabe, Miss Frances E. Moore, Mrs. Byron T. Skinner, Miss Waive B. Ripple, Mrs. Edward Crawford, Mrs. Clyde Wells, Mrs. Hubert Shurtz, guest, Mrs. George A. Mulligan, Regent, (seated). Standing in rear, (left to right): Miss Dorothy Skinner, Mrs. Corliss Leech, Mrs. Elmer Stover and Mrs. Roy M. Kiskaddon.

and prevented the attendance of many guests. A luncheon honoring officers, charter members and guests was held at the Town and Country Club preceding the afternoon meeting.

The event's importance was evidenced by the American Flag; the Chapter Flag bearing Charter No. 1748; the D. A. R. Insignia; a lovely photograph of Mrs. Augustus Ripple, Organizing Regent; group pictures of the Chapter's first social affair at the historic Stage Coach Tavern and other Chapter programs; Chapter scrapbooks and yearbooks; and State and National Society publicity.

Mrs. George A. Mulligan, Regent, extended greetings. Mrs. Roy M. Kiskaddon, Chaplain Protom, led in a psalm of praise and prayer of Thanksgiving. Minutes of the Chapter's organization meeting Nov. 17, 1925, were read by Mrs. Byron T. Skinner, Secretary. Mrs. Robert Mandley, Junior Past Regent, was in charge of registrations. Miss Clara Simpson, of the Captain Ashley Chapter, Iowa, spoke briefly.

"Through the Years" was the topic of the historical review given by Miss Waive Ripple, who traced highlights of Chapter activities under the various Regents. There are 40 members at present. Thirteen of the 20 charter members are living.

Tribute to the Organizing Regent was paid by Miss Anna McCabe, Past Regent. An impressive memorial service was conducted by Misses Waive Ripple and Dorothy Skinner, assisted at the piano by Mrs. Hubert Shurtz, a guest, for deceased

Chapter members. Past Regents and charter members were presented with corsages. Charter members also received silver-banded cups and saucers.

"Anniversary Greetings," an original poem by the first Regent, was read by Mrs. Mulligan. A delightful musical program was given during the social hour.

Miss Waive B. Ripple

Past Regent, Press Relations Chairman

John Wallace (Bedford, Ind.). Dedication of a government marker obtained by Chapter members and erected by the Public Works Department of the U. S. Naval Ammunition Depot at Crane took place with appropriate ceremonies June 20 at the grave of Garret Voorhees, Revolutionary soldier, under the auspices of our Chapter.

Mrs. L. C. Cox had charge of dedicatory exercises. The ritual was conducted by Mrs. Dallas Richard, Regent, and Mrs. G. C. Bowden, Chaplain. Marine Corps Corporals Jesse A. Moon and Clarence R. Gulat unveiled the new marker, and Corporal Frederick J. Markland sounded taps.

Commander J. K. Batchellor, Public Works Officer, represented the Depot and gave the opening address. "A casual visit to the cemeteries at NAD Crane will unfold an epoch of American pioneering history," he said, "for in them lie many of the men and women who met the challenge of the wilderness, triumphed over it, and established homes and communities of freedom and self-reliance. These forebears brought with them religious and political ideals which have become the very fabric of our society today. . . . NAD Crane regards care of this cemetery, and the others, as an important responsibility. The United States Navy is proud to be one of the guardians of our liberties, won and preserved at such cost in the lives of men and women, living and dead. . . . In that spirit we join the Daughters of the American Revolution in paying tribute to Garret Voorhees, soldier of the Revolution."

Voorhees was born March 11, 1748, in New Jersey. A sketch of his career was read by Mr. David McNabb, direct descendant. He died in 1848 and was buried in Indiana.

The NAD supervises 27 cemeteries on its reservation. The depot was commissioned Dec. 1, 1941, and lives up to its motto, "Produce and Pass the Ammunition to our Fighting Fleets."

Mrs. Dallas E. Richard, *Regent*

Pittsburgh (Pittsburgh, Pa.). The 60th anniversary of the Pittsburgh Chapter began on Flag Day at the Fort Pitt Block House, where the Pittsburgh Chapter, S. A. R., annually places a memorial wreath to the men who fought there 1764-81. This year the honor of placing the wreath was given to Mrs. Charles F. Cruciger, our *Regent*.

A luncheon celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Chapter's organization was held later in the beautiful ballroom of the Schenley Hotel, attended by over 300 guests. It was a gay scene. Sprays of red and white roses decorated the many round guest tables, as though they had fallen there in a rain of flowers. A broad blue ribbon stretched along the speakers' table hanging below tall white candles. The brilliant lighting by the noted crystal chandeliers was augmented by the unique lights, high in the room corners, which swept the ceiling with strong red and blue rays, suggestive of the national colors.

Entrance of the Pages with flags preceded the procession of National and State Officers, Chapter Board, guests, ending with Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, State *Regent*, and the honor guest, Mrs. James B. Patton, *President General*.

Invocation was by Mrs. Edward Wilson, *Chaplain*. Mrs. Cruciger extended welcome. Birthday congratulations were offered by Mrs. Lee; greetings by Arthur G.



Left to right: Mrs. Charles F. Cruciger, Pittsburgh Chapter *Regent*; Mrs. James B. Patton, *President General*; Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, State *Regent*; and Mrs. Harlow B. Kirkpatrick, *Vice President General*.

Trimble, Pittsburgh Chapter *President*, S. A. R., and Herbert Johns, State *Vice President*, S. A. R. Greetings from Mrs. William J. Crittenden, *President*, Fort Pitt Society, D. A. R., were given in her absence by Mrs. William H. Baltzell, National Society *Charter Member*.

Mrs. Patton spoke eloquently on world problems. The musical program included the new D. A. R. Hymn by Albert Malotte sung by Robert Anderson. An informal reception closed the celebration for the Chapter which received the National Society's first *Charter*.

Eleanor Roberts Baltzell
Magazine Chairman

Princeton-Illinois (Van Orin, Ill.). Members of our Chapter assembled at Oaklawn Cemetery at Princeton on Flag Day. A memorial service was held for Miss Grace Bryant, a charter member and niece of the poet, William Cullen Bryant. A D. A. R. marker was placed by the Chapter, with floral tributes from members.

The caravan visited seven historical spots in the County, with data prepared by Orpha Coulter and Ina Hoover read at each site. The Henry Thomas marker, the second stop, is noted as the first log cabin built, the site of the first white child born in the area, and the first stockade built because of Indian hostility. The stockade became the first post office, with Henry Thomas as the first postmaster and mail carrier, traveling Peoria-Galena trail.

Members of this family are interred in the Cross cemetery, where the Dad Joe Smith monument is very interesting, a column of gray bronze bearing raised lettering which tells the early history of Bureau County, Illinois. Dad Joe's Tavern was a haven to pioneer travelers. Abraham Lincoln was among its most distinguished guests. A marker commemorating the event was placed by the Ohio Woman's Club in 1908. The open bucket well was repaired by use of large stones taken from the original stable foundations.

Other sites visited were Watson's Corner, a shaft erected 1942 marking Buckhorn Tavern along Peoria, Galena Trail, Halliday School marked 1936 on its 100th anniversary, Enos Watson marker, and the Red Covered Bridge built 1863 crossing Robinson River, the first name given Bureau Creek. The entrance to the City-

County Park marks the dividing line between the Sac and Fox Indian Territories.

Mrs. E. L. Whitney
Committee Chairman

Pierre Van Cortlandt (Peekskill, N. Y.). Our President General suggested that D. A. R. Chapters participate in July 4 celebrations. Our Chapter has received a prize for their float in the July 4 parade held here for the past two years.

This year our float depicted "The Pioneer Woman" and won the award as the most original float in the colorful parade participated in by 2,000 persons and viewed by nearly 15,000.



Labelled "Pioneers," our float was fashioned after the well-known statue, "Pioneer Woman." It portrayed a covered wagon, with Mrs. Arthur Drucker holding a baby (doll) in her left arm, while she supported a musket with the other hand. Her two children, Karen and Douglas, also dressed as pioneers, were holding the skirts of their mother and seated on the straw on the bottom of the wagon.

Mrs. Calvin D. Dale
Press Relations Chairman

Dacotah (Fargo, N. D.). Dacotah Chapter recently presented the Memorial Library in Bismarck with a copy of a "Genealogy of One Branch of the Richard Brownson Family (1631-1951)."

The author of this genealogy is Dr. E. R. Brownson of Mayville, N. D. He has done genealogical research on the Brownson line in his spare time for a period of 40 years and great painstaking effort has gone into the compilation of his book. It covers the years from 1631 to 1951 and is

dedicated to the seven sons of Timothy Brownson, all of whom served in the War of Independence. The book is well bound in dark blue buckram and lettered in gold.

Dr. Brownson's wife, Frances Ada Williams Brownson, and his daughter, Ada Claire Brownson Bergan, are members of this Chapter.

The Chapter gave a luncheon honoring two members who are leaving the State. Both are Past Regents. Each was presented with a gift. Mrs. Miller, a charter member, is moving to Clarinda, Iowa. Mrs. Charlotte George is to make her home at Portland, Oregon.

The October meeting of the Chapter was a luncheon at the home of Mrs. Hilary H. Wilson, of Grand Forks, with the Chapter members as hostesses.

Mrs. Charles L. Swisher
Corresponding Secretary

GOLDEN JUBILEE

George Walton Chapter, Columbus, Ga. Organized July 4, 1901. The Chapter opened its Golden Jubilee Year with a luncheon in October. Programs for the year will be centered around the anniversary.

Our National Airs

(Continued from page 908)

3. Flag study to accompany these songs—copies or accurate descriptions or pictures of the flag in use at the time of the composing or popularity of the song.

4. Report on the foreign influence on American national airs.

Motion Pictures

(Continued from page 933)

lonely boat ride, the boat accidentally overturns but he is accused of murdering her, with circumstantial evidence piling up on all sides. He is morally guilty of the crime as he finally acknowledges to himself after he is convicted.

With deep overtones of tragedy from start to finish, the feeling of utter futility of this weak but charming boy ever finding happiness prevails. This is powerful drama which makes no concessions to sentimentality.

Genealogical Department

CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICE—1780-1782

Greenbrier Co., (West) Virginia

Compiled by Miss Marjorie Templeton, of Huntington, W. Va.

From the oldest County Court Order Book in the Court House at Lewisburg, W. Va. Many of these men held several offices but only one type of service for each is listed here for reasons of economy in printing.

John Anderson—Gentleman Justice 11/25/1780
 John Archer—resigned as clerk 11/25/1780
 John Adkins—on grand jury 11/25/1780
 Sampson Archer—on grand jury 11/25/1780
 Wm. Arbuckle—on jury 5/16/1781
 Matthew Arbuckle—appt. co. commissioner 5/16/1781
 John Alderson—permit to perform marriages 4/17/1782
 James Allison—paid for 74 rations 6/19/1782
 Samuel Brown—Gentleman Justice 11/25/1780
 John Brown—on grand jury 11/25/1780
 Geo. Blackburn—ditto 5/15/1781
 Anthony Bowen—ditto 5/15/1781
 Lazarus Bartley—appt. constable in Capt. Clendenning's co. 5/16/1781
 James Bogg Jr.—appt. constable 8/22/1781
 James Byrnside—posted bond as tax collector 4/17/1782
 Adam Caperton—qualified as deputy sheriff 11/22/1780
 James Callison—laid out road 11/23/1780
 James Cain—ditto 11/23/1780
 John Carlisle—ditto 11/23/1780
 Francis Cately—constable 11/23/1780
 Geo. Clendenning—capt. of militia 2/13/1781
 Capt. Cook—resigned as capt. of militia 2/13/1781
 Wm. Clendenning—lieut. of militia 2/13/1781
 Wm. H. Cavendish—2nd lieut. of militia 2/13/1781
 Wm. Crawford—on grand jury 5/15/1781
 Thos. Cochran—on jury 5/16/1781
 James Clark—surveyor of tithables 8/22/1781
 Wm. Cavendish—tax commissioner 4/17/1782
 Robt. Clendenin—paid for supplies 6/18/1782
 John Cantly—paid for supplies 6/18/1782
 Alexander Clark—paid for 332 lbs. beef 6/19/1782
 James Caldwell—paid for 182 lbs. venison 6/19/1782
 Leonard Cooper—paid for 61 rations 6/19/1782
 Hugh Caperton—paid for 74 rations 6/19/1782
 Chas. Cavender—paid for 74 rations 6/19/1782
 Thos. Carroway—ditto
 Simon Cooper—ditto
 Reuben Childres—ditto
 Jos. Castele—paid for 194 rations 6/19/1782
 Ephriam Claypole—paid for 74 rations 6/19/1782
 James Chambers—paid for 1 blanket 6/19/1782
 Andrew Donnelly—appt. sheriff 11/25/1780
 Geo. Davidson—on grand jury 11/25/1780
 John Dixon—appt. constable 11/23/1780
 John Davis—on grand jury 5/15/1781
 Wm. Davidson—ditto 5/15/1781

Wm. Dunn—on jury 5/16/1781
 John Dyer—on grand jury 5/21/1782
 Wm. Davis—appt. ensign of militia 5/22/1782
 Chas. Dyer—paid for "falling axe" 6/18/1782
 Peter Davis—paid for 156 lbs. venison 6/19/1782
 Wm. Droughdy—paid for 74 rations 6/19/1782
 John Ewing Sr.—surveyor 3/21/1781
 Thos. Edgar—co. commissioner 4/18/1781
 Wm. Estill—commissioner of enumerated tax 4/17/1782
 Wm. Erwin—appt. ensign of militia 5/22/1782
 Thos. Ellis—"whose sons were killed in the service"—compensation allowed 5/23/1782
 Boud Estill—paid for 387 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. beef 6/19/1782
 Wm. Frogg—grand jury 11/25/1780
 Wm. Fullerton—appt. constable 5/16/1781
 Geo. Frazee—on grand jury 5/21/1782
 James Fitzpatrick—paid for driving cattle 6/18/1782
 John Farler—paid for 134 rations 6/19/1782
 David Frazer—paid for 234 rations 6/19/1782
 Martin Frazer—ditto
 James Frazer—ditto
 Francis Farler—paid for 119 rations 6/19/1782
 John Frazer—paid for 74 rations 6/19/1782
 John Fitzpatrick—paid for 74 rations 6/19/1782
 Matthew Guinn—on grand jury 11/25/1780
 James Gilliland—surveyor 11/23/1780
 Thos. Gratton—on grand jury 5/15/1781
 Geo. Gray—ditto
 Samuel Glass—appt. capt. of militia 11/20/1781
 Capt. Grymes—his militia co. mentioned 5/16/1781
 Thos. Gully—on grand jury 5/21/1782
 James Gilkerson—paid for a horse 6/18/1782
 John Griffith—paid for 74 rations 6/19/1782
 Thos. Griffith—ditto
 Wm. Griffith—ditto
 Stephen Greer—on grand jury 5/21/1782
 Capt. Graham—his militia co. mentioned 11/20/1781
 Wm. Hutcheson—Gentleman Justice 11/25/1780
 John Henderson—capt. of militia 11/23/1780
 John Humphris—on grand jury 11/25/1780
 Thos. Hamilton—ditto
 Wm. Hedding—ditto
 James Henderson—sheriff 1779
 Wm. Hamilton—Gentleman Justice 2/13/1781
 John Hanley—appt. lieut. in Capt. Thos. Wright's co. 2/13/1781
 Wm. Haddon (Hedding?) surveyor 3/21/1781
 John Hutcheson—oath as deputy sheriff 3/21/1781
 Archibald Hanley—on grand jury 5/15/1781
 James Hannah—ditto
 James Huston—ditto
 Moses Hall—ditto
 David Hanna—paid for 1 man and 1 horse 6/19/1782
 James Huggard—paid for 184 rations 6/19/1782
 James Huggard Jr.—ditto

Wm. Huggard—ditto
 Samuel Hutcheson—paid for 74 rations 6/19/
 1782
 Richard Humphreys—paid for 74 rations 6/19/
 1782
 John Harmon—paid for 17 rations 6/19/1782
 John Hardy—paid for 74 rations 6/19/1782
 James Johnson—lieut. in Capt. Wm. Ward's co.
 3/21/1781
 James Johnston (Johnson?)—capt. of militia
 5/22/1782
 John Jameson—appt. constable 5/16/1781
 Wm. Jameson—on grand jury 5/21/1782
 Wm. Johnston—paid for 15 lbs. bacon 6/19/1782
 James Jarrett—paid for 148 rations 6/19/1782
 Jesse Jarrett—paid for 74 rations 6/19/1782
 John Jones—ditto
 Alexander Kelly—mentioned as capt. 11/20/
 1781
 Samuel Kincade—appt. constable 11/23/1780
 Edward Keenen—appt. constable 4/17/1782
 James Knox—capt. of militia 5/22/1782
 Mathias Kesinger—paid for 15 lbs. beef 6/19/
 1782
 Chas. Kavanah—paid for 48 lbs. venison 6/19/
 1782
 Michael Kelly—paid for 1 man and 1 horse
 6/19/1782
 Rodger Kilpatrick—paid for 74 rations 6/19/
 1782
 Michael Keeny—ditto
 Thomas Keeny—ditto
 James Kitchen—paid for 194 rations 6/19/1782
 David Keeny—paid for 74 rations 6/19/1782
 Martain Keyser—ditto
 John Kelly—paid for 127 rations 6/19/1782
 Samuel Lewis—recommended magistrate 11/
 23/1780
 James Lockhart—on grand jury 5/15/1781
 John Linsay—appt. surveyor 8/22/1781
 John Lockridge—paid for keeping a deserter
 6/18/1782
 Wm. Laugherty—paid for beef and meal 6/19/
 1782
 Wm. Laverty—paid for 1 horse 6/19/1782
 Wm. Lacey—paid for 234 rations 6/19/1782
 Wm. Lacey Jr.—ditto
 Mark Lacey—paid for 182 rations 6/19/1782
 James Lacey—paid for 134 rations 6/19/1782
 Wilson Lewis—paid for 74 rations 6/19/1782
 David May—appt. deputy clerk 11/25/1780
 John Miller Sr.—on grand jury 11/25/1780
 John McCannis—ditto
 Archibald McDowell—ditto
 Capt. Hugh Miller—his militia co. mentioned
 11/23/1780
 Archer Mathews—recommended magistrate
 11/23/1780
 Capt. McCoy—his militia co. mentioned 2/13/
 1781
 Samuel McClung—appt. surveyor 8/22/1781
 Wm. Mason—paid for riding express 6/18/1782
 James Miller—ditto
 Robt. Mitchell—paid for blanket 6/18/1782
 Wm. Morris—paid for 339 lbs. bacon 6/19/1782
 Jacob Miller—paid for 1 man and 2 horses
 6/19/1782
 Andrew McFerran—paid for 184 rations 6/19/
 1782
 Samuel McGarra—ditto

Chas. Miller—paid for 74 rations 6/19/1782
 Wm. Meek—paid for 234 rations 6/19/1782
 James Meeke—paid for 74 rations 6/19/1782
 Chas. McClung—ditto
 Leonard Morris—paid for 74 rations 6/19/1782
 John Morris—ditto
 Lieut. John McNeal—resigned his commission
 2/13/1781
 Joseph McClung—on grand jury 5/15/1781
 John Nicholas—paid for 74 rations 6/19/1782
 Chas. O'Harro—on grand jury 11/25/1780
 John Otan—paid for 24 lbs. beef 6/19/1782
 Jesse Ozburn—paid for 74 rations 6/19/1782
 Wm. Poage—Gentleman Justice 11/25/1780
 Molister Petyjohn—appt. 2nd lieut. 2/13/1781
 Matthew Patterson—appt. ensign 2/13/1781
 Samuel Price—appt. commissioner of land taxes
 2/20/1782
 John Peper—paid for 167 rations 6/19/1782
 Geo. Parks—paid for 234 rations 6/19/1782
 Samuel Pack—ditto
 Geo. Pack—ditto
 James Paterson—paid for 127 rations 6/19/1782
 John Rodgers—appt. deputy 11/25/1780
 John Riley—on grand jury 11/25/1780
 Wm. Rennick—Gentleman Justice 11/23/1780
 Capt. Wm. Rennick—his militia co. mentioned
 11/23/1780
 Stephen Robison—he is "enlisted in service of
 the state"—wife Maryann and 2 chil. to receive
 assistance 2/13/1781
 Elijah Richards—appt. lieut. of militia 5/22/
 1782
 Jacob Riffe—road surveyor 3/21/1781
 Capt. John Robison—mentioned 5/15/1781
 John Ryley—on grand jury 5/21/1782
 Wm. Robertson—ditto
 John Raulsten—paid for 15 lbs. venison 6/19/
 1782
 Michael Rheney—paid for 2 drivers 6/19/1782
 Alexander Reid—paid for 62 rations 6/19/1782
 John Stewart—elected clerk 11/25/1780
 Martin Smith—on grand jury 11/25/1780
 Thos. Shelton—took oath as capt. of militia 4/
 17/1782
 John Sharp—on jury 5/16/1781
 Benjamin Strother—on grand jury 5/21/1782
 Wm. Shanks—ditto
 Peter Shoemaker—paid for 74 rations 6/19/1782
 Wm. Scott—ditto
 Geo. Sea—ditto
 Michael Sea—ditto
 John Shoemaker—ditto
 James Stroud—ditto
 Capt. Thompson—his militia co. mentioned
 11/22/1780
 Wm. Tincher—road surveyor 2/13/1781
 James Thompson—appt. ensign 5/22/1782
 Stephen Thompson—"who died in the service of
 this State as a soldier" leaving wife Elizabeth
 and 1 child 8/22/1781
 Robt. Thompson—appt. commissioner of land
 taxes 2/20/1782
 John Thompson—paid for 45 rations 6/19/1782
 Peter Vanbibber—1st lieut. in Capt. Grymes'
 co. 5/16/1781
 John Viney—paid for 74 rations 6/19/1782
 John Vanbeber—paid for 61 rations 6/19/1782
 John Williams—appt. deputy 11/25/1780
 Andrew Willson—on grand jury 11/25/1780
 John Wiley—ditto

- James Warnick—appt. constable 11/23/1780
 Wm. Ward—recommended as magistrate 11/23/1780
 Michael Woods—ditto
 Thos. Wright—capt. of militia 2/13/1781
 James Ward—on jury 5/16/1781
 Capt. Archibald Woods—resigned commission 11/20/1781
 Samuel Williams—appt. lieut. 5/22/1782
 Wm. West—on grand jury 5/21/1782
 Edward Wyat—ditto
 James Warren—ditto
 Andrew Woods—paid for 148 rations 6/19/1782
 Peter Woods—paid for 74 rations 6/19/1782
 James Wilson—ditto
 James Williams—paid for 231 rations 6/19/1782
 Thos. Williams—paid for 234 rations 6/19/1782
 Joseph Williams—ditto
 Nicholas Woodfin—paid for 222 rations 6/19/1782
 Thos. Woodfin—paid for 234 rations 6/19/1782
 Jonathan Windsor—paid for 74 rations 6/19/1782
 Geo. Whealey—paid for 148 rations 6/19/1782
 Conrad Yoakham—paid for 148 rations 6/19/1782
 Geo. Yoakham—paid for 194 rations 6/19/1782



BRITISH STAMP NEWS

Sent by Mrs. Sam C. Kellam, as Regent of the Stamp Defiance Chapter, Wilmington, N. C.

An original copy of the *London Chronicle*, dated March 18, 1766, has been lent by the Chapter to the State Department of Archives and History in Raleigh, containing the following interesting item of news from "America," published herewith for the first time:

"Wilmington, North Carolina, Dec. 4

"William Houston, Esq. Distributor of Stamps for this province, came to this town on the 16th ult. upon which three or four hundred people immediately gathered together, with drums beating and colours flying, and repaired to the house the said Stamp Officer put up at, and insisted on knowing, 'whether he intended to execute his said office or not.' He told them, 'He should be very sorry to execute any office disagreeable to the people of the province.' But they, not content with such a declaration, carried him into the Court-House, where he signed a resignation to the whole.

"The stamp paper for this province is arrived in the Dilligence man of war, Capt. Phipps; but we have not heard of its being landed."



KNAPP FAMILY MEETING

At the annual meeting of the Knapp Family Association of America, held at the Allerton Hotel, New York, on June 16, Mrs. Eugenie Grover Carothers, Past Regent of Washington County Chapter, D. A. R., of Pennsylvania, was elected President.

Any inquiries relative to the descendants of Nicholas, William, Roger, or Aaron Knapp, who came to America in 1630, may be referred to Mrs. Carothers, 161 Hall Avenue, Washington, Pa. In turn, she will refer them to Dr. A. A. Knapp, Genealogist of the Association, who is publishing at an early date the genealogy of the descendants of Nicholas Knapp and is working on the other three lines.



DESCENDANTS OF JOSEPH FRANCIS OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA. By Lura M. Dickson, Montezuma, Iowa. 165 pp., plus addenda. \$5.

Mrs. Charles Dickson, Consulting Registrar of the Iowa State D. A. R. Society, has completed a worthy genealogy of descendants of Joseph Francis of Maryland and Virginia.

Clothbound, lithoprinted, the volume is 5½ by 8½ inches in size. Besides the regular copy, there are 15 lettered pages of addenda and unnumbered pages of preface. There is a complete name index.

Starting with the record of Joseph Francis, born about 1742, whose origin is unknown, the book devotes separate chapters to the descendants of each of his children. Also given are miscellaneous Francis records, and accounts of the families of Nathaniel Harris and William Garton, both of Cumberland County, N. J. Francis legends are included, but much care has been taken to state as fact only what can be proved.

This work has been highly praised in professional circles as a valuable addition to genealogical literature. A chapter is given to marriage records from County offices in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, with a few records from Botetourt County, Va. Another chapter takes up abstracts of land records in Madison County, Ohio.



Queries

Tallman—Wanted, parentage of Betsy Tallman Murray (Mrs. John), who d. 1886 in Owego, N. Y. Father believed to be a Baptist minister and gr-father, Capt. John Tallman. Would like inf. on this line.—Mrs. E. W. G. Boogher, Jr., 322 W. Main St., Moorestown, N. J.

Smith-Baker—Carlton Smith, b. Jobs Corner, Pa., Apr. 3, 1861; m. Amelia Baker, b. Canisteo, N. Y. I desire data on this Smith family.—Mrs. W. B. Wolfe, Albert Apts., 11th and Idaho Sts., Lewiston, Idaho.

Clark (Clarke)-Myers-Faber—John Clark or Clarke, m. Sarah Myers and had ff. ch.: Catherine Louisa, b. 1787, m. William G. Faber; Anna Lunette, m. Lawrence Stepleton; Charlotte, never m., and d. at the home of my gr-mother and her niece, Christina Faber Smith; John Charles, m. and moved to Tex.; Hannah Maria, m. Anthony Pelzer.

Ch. of Catherine Louisa Clark and William G. Faber: Christina Maria, b. Mar. 8, 1808, d. Oct. 24, 1890, m. 1832 Elihu Penquite Smith, b. Mar. 9, 1804, d. 1879; Catherine Faber, m. Dr. Jno. Winsmith; Christopher Faber, m. (?). There were

other ch. All lived and d. in Charleston, S. C., where they were b. Wanted—birth dates of John Clark and wife, Sarah Myers, and m. date. They must have lived and d. around Charleston.

Can give Rev. rec. and dates of James Mayson, Wm. Anderson (S. C.), David Anderson, Alexander Vernon, Jno. Brockman, Sen. Wm. Smith (S. C.) Michael Miller (S. C.), Ralph Smith (S. C.), and James Kilgore (S. C.)—Mrs. H. B. Philips, 1950 Largo Place, Jacksonville 7, Fla.

Wilson-Creel—Thomas Wilson m. Agnes Creel June 18, 1826, in Lauderdale Co., Ala., near Florence. Only known ch. was Lt. James William Wilson, CSA, killed at Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17, 1862. Want inf. on anc. and other ch.—Mrs. Frank Watkins, Rt. 2, Florence, Ala.

Perry-Adams—Wish to contact other desc. of Alijah Perry, Rev. sol., (1742-1819) and desc. of Henry Adams of Braintree, Mass., for purposes of research of these two families.—Bertram Adams, 905 Aurora Ave., Des Moines 13, Iowa.

Fewell (Fuel)—Would like inf. on Thomas Fewell, sometimes spelled Fuel, b. in Va. bet. 1815 and 1830. Wife Sarah Leachman. Was his father in Rev.?—Mrs. J. H. Taylor, 307 Clairmont Ave., Decatur, Ga.

Davis-Cox-Rankin—Capt. John Cox, Rev. sol. of Montgomery Co., Va., son of John Cox and Mary Rankin of Lancaster Co., Pa. Want parents of Mary Rankin. Capt. Cox m. Margaret Davis, dau. of Richard Davis, who d. in Montgomery Co., Va., 1778. Want Richard Davis' wife and more of his family. Where was he b.? Was he a Rev. sol.?—Mrs. W. E. Bach, 165 Bell Court West, Lexington, Ky.

Ebert—Tobias Ebert arrived in America first half of 18th Century. Appears on tax list Heidelberg Twn., Northampton Co., 1762, lived at New Tripoli, now within Lehigh Co. Son, Henry, d. 1814; twice m., 2nd wife Barbara —. Had 9 ch., among them Henry, b. 1793; d. 1848, Carbon Co., Pa. Desire data rel. Tobias Ebert's wife, her parents, etc., also death date of Tobias and data of Henry, his son, and wives.—Miss Esther B. Balliet, 704 Magnolia St., New Smyrna Beach, Fla.

Patterson-Reeves-Fitts—Wish vital statistics and parentage of both Francis Patterson (b. ca 1804 in Ga.) and wife, Mary or Jane Reeves (b. in Ga., m. in Spalding Co., d. in Fayette Co., Ga.) Dau. Rebecca (b. when in Fayette Co., d. 1866 in Carroll Co.), m. Dr. Newton Fitts (b. when in Pike Co., Ga.?) and d. 1862 in Carroll Co., Ga. She had sisters, Emily and Elizabeth; a bro.; and Tillman, a half-bro. Rev. anc. for Patterson or Reeves—Mrs. Lucile D. Fitts, 1248 S. Manhattan Pl., Los Angeles 6, Calif.

Call-White—William Call m. Nancy White Feb. 23, 1837, in Lauderdale Co., Ala. She was not his 1st wife. Ephraim b. Mar. 24, 1849, is name of only known ch. Said to have abt. 16 bros. and sisters. Inf. reg. their anc. and ch. is requested.—Mrs. T. H. Sherer, 207 E. First St., Tusculum, Ala.

Hopkins—Who were par. and gr. par., sisters and bros. of Mark Hopkins of California "Gold Rush" fame?—Mrs. J. G. Thomas, 309 Clairmont Ave., Decatur, Ga.

Snyder-Stouffer—Martin Snyder of Ulster Co., N. Y., in 1723, had desc. living in Snyders Patent, Albany Co., N. Y., in 1771. Desire inf. on this

Snyder line, also connection with Jacob Stouffer (Stover) of Dutchess Co., N. Y. Wish to trace line to poss. Rev. anc.—Mrs. Vernice Robinson, 1113 9th Ave., Lewiston, Idaho.

Armentrout—Phillip Armentrout was b. Feb. 8, 1794, Rockingham Co., Va. Want inf. on his father. Have been told the father was at the Boston Tea Party.—Mrs. Elgin Daily, Rt. 1, Mattoon, Ill.

Beaver-Rawlins—Want data on Hannah Beaver, who m. William McClellan. Have no data, only that they had three sons: George, William and John.

My grandfather was John Martin Rawlins, b. 1825; d. Nov. 5, 1850. Boyhood home was Galena, Ill. M. Polly M. Parks. He is buried in cemetery at Lancaster, Dallas Co., Tex. Who were his maternal gr. parents? His father was William Rawlins, b. abt. 1796; d. 1850, is buried in Dallas Co., Tex. His wife was Euphany Sharpe, m. in Ind. Who were Euphany's parents? Father of William was James Rawlins, Va. Would app. data on James Rawlins, b. d. and where lived, who m. and Rev. service. Who were his parents?—Mrs. I. F. Roebuck, 619 Virginia St., Graham, Tex.

Reagor—I am interested in the Reagor genealogy. Will app. inf.—Mrs. H. N. Crawford, 921 Unadilla, Shreveport 63, La.

Newland—John Newland was a Rev. sol. One of his sons was William Newland, whose son, James Isaac Newland, was my grandfather. Would app. inf. on lineage.—Mrs. A. I. Decker, 826 Alabama St., Lawrence, Kan.

Pendleton—I am trying to find out names of parents of Prior (Pryor) Pendleton of Patrick Co., Va. His wife may have been a Tuggle. Was he a son of Greene Pendleton, or Robert, Reuben or John? I have Alexander, son of John Henry, son of Prior Pendleton. Alexander m. Mahala Thompson; John Henry m. Anna Hubbard. I have dates for Alexander and John Henry.—Mrs. Louis A. Spine, Box 223, Somerville, N. J.

Clark—Robert Clark was in Rev. army as private, and was in battle of Long Island under George Washington. His son was Benajah Clark, who was father of Miles Benajah Clark, father of Phebe Clark, who m. Capt. Caleb Gillette Smith. Their son, Harvey Childs Smith, was my father. Need missing data for lineage.—Miss Rosalie G. Smith, 2525 Burling, Chicago 14, Ill.

Hammer-Pearson—George Hammer, son of Frederick Hammer, was b. Jan. 28, 1810, at Licking, Ky.; m. Apr. 4, 1833, in Lawrence Co., Ind., Rebecca Pearson, b. Apr. 21, 1809. George Hammer had the fol. bros. and sisters: Thomas, Kathleen, Elizabeth, Samuel, Isaac, Lucinda, Andrew, Eli, and Mary (Polly). His father, Frederick, had, it is thought, these bros.: John, Jubilee, Isaac, and George. Want inf. as to the anc. of both George Hammer and Rebecca Pearson.—Miss Elizabeth C. Cass, Ohio, Ill.

Millington-Lockwood-Ferrie—Handed down through the generations is the story that a Lady Ann Millington came from England in search of her lover, a British military officer, who she thought had come to this country. When she failed to find him, she settled in Conn., where she taught school and later m. Gerswin Lockwood, from whence our family in America began. A

Mrs. Samuel Ferris, who resided in Boston in 1881, is said to have been a desc. of Ann Millington and Gerswin Lockwood.

Robert Lockwood who settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1630, had a son Gershom (or was it Gerswin?) b. there in 1643. Was it he who m. Ann Millington?

Any information concerning the Millington-Lockwood-Ferris families will be appreciated.—Mrs. Wm. C. Janz, 709 Calhoun, Peru, Ill.

Sherman-House—George Sherman b. abt. 1780; m. 1803 Mary House, b. 1788. She was dau. of John House of N. Y., and she had bro., John, Jr., Anthony and Nicholas. George and Mary Sherman lived many years in or near Little Falls, N. Y., and had 11 ch., prob. all born there: Catherine b. 1804; Henry b. 1806, m. Helena Bailey b. 1808, a dau. Smith & Eunice (King) Bailey; Jacob b. 1808; Lana b. 1810, m. Wm. Sitts & went to 'The Narrows' near Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co.; Nancy b. 1812; Margaret b. 1814; George b. 1817, m. Laurette Pierce in Hammond, St. Lawrence Co., in 1844; Mary Ann b. 1819, m. Joseph Piper in 1845 & lived in Saginaw, Mich.; Peter b. 1822; John b. 1828; & Harriet b. 1831. Jacob b. 1808 was a blacksmith & wagon maker & his bro. George & Peter learned these trades from him, poss. in St. Lawrence Co. George Sherman, Sr., & at least part of family moved from Herkimer Co. into Washtenaw Co., Mich. abt. 1835 and John House & his 3 sons followed soon after. Inf. wanted on parents of George Sherman, Sr., and John House, Sr., places, dates & any family history.—Mrs. S. L. Kellerman, Box 227, Kent City, Mich.

Lanham-Estes—Records wanted. Marriage record, parentage, ch. and all poss. rec. of Stephen Lanham and wife, Leah, of Prince George's Co. and Frederick Co., Md., 1772, 1766, who owned "Mispah" (Mishap?) formerly part of 492-acre "William and Elizabeth" granted to William Beall in 1722 in Prince George's Co. "on the southeast side of the West Paint Branch of the Eastern Branch of Potomack River" (Patents P. L. #5, Folio 23).

Marriage record, list of ch. and all family rec. of Thomas Lanham, b. 1757, Prince George's Co., Md., Rev. sol., who removed to Wheeling, Va., now W. Va., after the Rev. and to Madison Co. (Lincoln Co.?), Ky., abt. 1786, and d. in Madison Co., Ky., in 1840. Thomas Lanham had a bro., Stephen Lanham, b. 1760 in Prince George's Co., Md., and living in Madison Co., Ky., in 1836. Who were the wives of Thomas and Stephen Lanham, and who were their parents?

Marriage record in Ky. or Mo. of Sylvester Lanham, b. 1791 in Ky., and Jane ("Jennie") Estes (Estis, Eastes), b. abt. 1788, in Va., dau. of William Estes of Richmond, Va. (and Ky.?). Also all poss. family rec. of this William Estes (Estis, Eastes) and his wife.—Mrs. C. S. Goodknight, 99 South Raymond Ave., Pasadena 1, California.

Goe-Jones—Hezekiah M. Goe b. 1807, Fayette Co., Pa. His father Wm. Goe b. 1769, d. 1835, m. 1790 to Casandra Jones b. 1771, d. 1825. Wanted ancestry of Wm. Goe. Casandra's parents were Richard Jones and Alice (?). Wanted her further ancestry.—Mrs. Lawrence Tinsley, Box 591, Custer, S. D.

White-Stevens-De Bow—James White, Rev. sol., was b. in Va. in 1741. He came to Campbell

Co., Ky., with his five ch. about 1800. He served as a private under Capt. Hudson from the State of Va. His ch. are listed as John, Jacob, James Jr., George and Sarah. His son Jacob who m. Sarah Stevens, dau. of John and Elizabeth (De Bow) Stevens, is one of my great-great-grandfathers. Jacob was b. in Orange Co., Va., Nov. 13, 1766. Would app. learning who James White's wife was. Also the antecedents of John Stevens (or Stephens) and Elizabeth, his wife. Also dates and places of birth and marriage and inf. as to their helpfulness during the Colonial period.—Mrs. J. S. Granducci, 3740 Indian View Ave., Cincinnati 27, Ohio.

Lee—Richard Lee, Sr., migrated from Anson Co., N. C., to Perry Co., Ala., where he died in 1823. His wife was Martha (Patsy) Little. Was he son of John Lee whose will was probated Anson Co., N. C., 1778 and named wife Elizabeth; ch. Richard, Anthony, John & Elizabeth? Any help on this family will be greatly appreciated.—Mrs. Thos. J. Bruister, Box 232, Tutwiler, Miss.

Cass (Cast)—James Cass, b. in England, was kidnapped and impressed into the English Navy at about 6 or 7 years of age as a servant and cabin boy. He escaped at Philadelphia (according to family tradition, at the end of the French and Indian War) and later made his way to Iredell Co., N. C., probably in the movement of Presbyterians through Guilford Courthouse. Here he m. and at the 1790 census was a grandfather, the name appearing as James Cast. Family tradition says that during his Navy years he heard the expression "Cast anchor" and so confused his name. After 1790 he moved with his family to Ky., where later he met two brothers and a cousin who told him and his family the story. At this time some of the family changed the name to its original form. Later at the time of the religious revivals in Ky., the family, now quite extensive, sold their lands, moved the slaves to free territory, bought a small home for each slave family, and went on to Ill. to make new homes near Springfield. The family cemetery near Buffalo Hart Grove (Sangamon Co., Ill.) contains the fol. inscriptions:

Melinda, wife of A. B. Cass, born July 23, 1808; A. B. Cass, born Feb. 11, 1811, died Nov. 8, 1897; Lucy Burns, 1813-1876; John R. Burns, 1803-1897; Robert Cass died July 9, 1852, in the 84th year of his age; Mary, wife of R. Cast, died Sep. 4, 1839, in the 58th year of her age; Amon, son of A. B. and M. Cast, died Apr. 14, 1840, aged 1 mo.; Robert, son of A. B. and M. Cast, died Aug. 21, 1842, 1 yr. 5 mos., 20 days. In the cemetery are also Burnes graves and unmarked Finrock graves.

In the records mentioned, A. B. Cass (Cast) was Ambrose Bowen Cass; m. Melinda Burns (twin of Lucinda), Jan. 17, 1830. He served in Black Hawk War under Abraham Lincoln. She was daughter of Thomas Burns, born Aug. 1, 1773 at Alexandria, Va.; his father was killed at Alexandria by a runaway horse. Her mother was Elizabeth Ridgeway, b. in Berkeley Co., Va., Nov. 25, 1775. Parents apparently Ausburn and Melinda.

Robert Cast, b. Iredell Co. 1768/9, married 1) Lucy Riley who d. 1809; their ch. were Amon, b. 1792, m. Patsy Simpson; James, b. 1797, m. 1) Ann Hood (8 children), m. 2) Amanda McKinney

(Continued on page 995)

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The State of Alabama

BY MRS. SMITH G. FALLAW

State Regent

ALTHOUGH not admitted to Statehood until 1819, Alabama was visited by white men in 1540 when De Soto and his Spaniards made their bloody march across it. Seeking gold, they found only wilderness covering vast resources they were not destined to know. Centuries later the underground treasures were unlocked and thirty-one minerals were discovered.

As these were developed, Alabama rapidly progressed from an agricultural to an industrial State. Thrice blessed Jones Valley is unique in that iron, coal and lime abound in close proximity. They account for the amazing growth of Birmingham, whose resources are symbolized by the mighty statue of Vulcan atop Red Mountain. Sylacauga is famed for beautiful marble which was chosen for the stately columns of the Supreme Court Building. By-products of coal are extensively developed.

A mild climate and two hundred types of soil foster vegetation from wheat to citrus fruits. Year-round crops are raised in many sections. Turpentine is an important industry, and huge forests supply lumber for mills and pulp for paper. Cattle raising is extensive. Although cotton is no longer King in the Black Belt, our textile industry ranks fifth in the nation. Alabama is the third best watered State in the Union, having twenty-six rivers, 1,500 miles of which are navigable. Great dams furnish an abundance of hydro-electric power. The important Port of Mobile and the State Docks are sources of pride and wealth.

Alabama has had an interesting history—six flags having flown over its territory. The influence of the French and Spanish is still seen in the quaint streets and interesting architecture of Mobile, oldest of our cities.

Indian names recall the four great tribes found here—the State being called after a branch of one. Their resistance to white

settlers was inflamed by the British and quelled only by General Andrew Jackson and his Tennessee Volunteers. Most of the land battles of the War of 1812 were fought on Alabama soil, and the bloodiest massacre in American history occurred at Fort Mims in 1813.

We claim leadership in many lines. The first railroad west of the Alleghanies was built in north Alabama; the first city to own and operate an electric railway was Montgomery. The first submarine torpedo boat in the world was made at Selma in 1862—and is now displayed in Jackson Square, New Orleans. The first man to determine atomic weights was Dr. Mallet of Tuscaloosa; the first X-Ray apparatus in the world was constructed by Prof McKissick of Alabama Polytechnic Institute. This school was the first in the South to establish a chair of electrical engineering. Alabama was the first of the cotton States to have public schools. Miss Julia Tutwiler planned the first school for technical education for women. Dr. L. L. Hill of Montgomery performed the first successful operation on the human heart. Alabama was the first State in the Union to establish by legislation a Department of Archives whose director is a State Officer.

Alabama offers numerous attractions to vacationers and tourists: lakes and dams along the Tennessee and Coosa Rivers; fishing and boat-racing at Guntersville, "Play-Ground of the South"; State Parks at Cheaha and Chewacla; our beautiful Capitol and Archives Building and the ante-bellum homes in Montgomery; the Azalea Trail and the picturesque buildings of old Mobile; romantic Mobile Bay; Old Spanish Trail; white beaches along the Gulf. And to Daughters of the American Revolution your own Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School on Gunter Mountain extends an invitation.

City of Six Flags



Settled in 1702

From the Members of the
City Commission of Mobile, Alabama

COME TO MOBILE!

Annual Spring Tours of Old Homes!

HISTORIC MOBILE PRESERVATION SOCIETY!

104 Theatre St.

Mobile, Ala.

Compliments

MOBILE CARNIVAL ASSOCIATION

A. L. STAPLES, President

E. ROY ALBRIGHT, Secretary and Treasurer

Mobile Mother of Mystics first celebration held in 1837

See MOBILE'S . . .

AZALEA TRAIL FESTIVAL

February, 1952

30-mile Azalea Trail • Old Homes Tours • Gardens Tours • Mardi Gras Celebration • Azalea Queen Coronation
Music • Drama • Sports Events

Write for free color folder

MOBILE AZALEA TRAIL, INC.
P. O. Box 172, MOBILE, ALABAMA

1702

1952

*Celebrating the 250th Anniversary
of the
Founding of Mobile*

MEN'S CAMELLIA CLUB

Mobile, Alabama



BARTON ACADEMY, Mobile, Ala.
This is the first public school in Alabama, opened on November 1, 1836, with 400 pupils. During the Civil War it was used as a hospital for the Confederate wounded.



MURPHY HIGH SCHOOL

See the Pictures of Some of Its Outstanding Officials
On Page 965

K. J. Clark
Raymond G. Wilson
S. S. Murphy
Sidney Clarke Phillips

B. T. Dobbins
"Miss Mae" Eanes
"Miss Fan" Randlette
Ray Everett Venman

Honoring . . .

Mrs. J. E. Beck, Regent Mobile Chapter, D. A. R., whose Patriotism and leadership in civic activities, reflect honor upon her City and her State.

A Friend.



**Famous for Fine Foods
the World Over**



MOBILE'S FINEST RESTAURANT

JORDAN PRINTING CO.

MRS. L. C. MCCRARY, PROP.

Commercial and Job Printing

—Creative Printing—

357 ST. MICHAEL ST.
MOBILE 10, ALA.

Compliments of the
MOBILE CHAPTER, D. A. R.

1901—Jubilee Year—1951

Greetings from the
TRISTAN DE LUNA CHAPTER

**VIRGINIA CAVALIER
CHAPTER**

Greetings from the
NEEDHAM BRYAN CHAPTER

In Memoriam

My Daughter, Edith Terrill
Mrs. E. L. Marechal

Mrs. J. L. Harris
Her Daughter, Miss Bessie Harris

In Memory of My Mother
Mrs. W. S. Pugh

**A GIFT IN PERFECT
TASTE FOR CHRISTMAS**

**Pollman's
Superior White Fruit Cake**

**A Delicacy from the Deep South
Master Baked with the Finest
Ingredients**

Beautifully packed in metal containers.
Gift greeting card with your name
enclosed. Prices delivered: 2 lbs,
\$3.35; 3 lbs, \$4.45; 5 lbs, \$7.00

Place Your Order Now to
Insure Delivery for Christmas

POLLMAN'S BAKE SHOP
750 South Broad Street
MOBILE, ALABAMA

Quality Fruit Cakes for 33 Years

HOLLEMAN'S

2710 Spring Hill Ave.
Mobile, Crichton Station, Alabama
Children's and Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

MAURINE HAAS

Antiques of All Kinds
1624 Spring Hill Ave.
Mobile, Ala.

IMPERIAL LAUNDRY

MOBILE, ALA.

PALMER AND BAKER, INC.

Consulting Engineers and Architects
MOBILE, ALA.

THE JEM SHOP

Your Friendly Neighborhood Dress Shop

*The clothes you like to wear for prices
you can afford.*

*A Living Memorial
The Blue Star Highway No. 31*



First in State to
Install Highway
Marker

MOBILE GARDEN CLUB

Visit THE TREASURE HOUSE

*Rare Collection on Exhibit
Near Mobile*

Greetings!

PRESS REGISTER

Gulf States Engraving

Mobile Art Association

GRADY BUICK COMPANY

306 St. Louis Street
Mobile, Ala.

Best Wishes!

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY OF SEAMAN'S CLUB
Mobile, Ala.

**BETA SIGMA PHI
MOBILE CITY COUNCIL**

Greetings!

DELILAH HAT SHOP

Fine books about Alabama, by Alabamians . . .

- Ghosts of Old Mobile*, by May Randlette Beck, ill., \$3.50, ppd. \$3.67
A Colonial Romance, by May Randlette Beck, ill., \$2.50, ppd. \$2.67
Etchings of Old Mobile, by Marian Acker, ill., \$3.00, ppd. \$3.16
Remember Mobile, by Caldwell Delaney, ill., \$10.00, ppd. \$10.40
Bits of Charm in Old Mobile, by S. Blake McNeely, ill., \$5.00, ppd. \$5.25
Southland Sketches, by Walter Overton, ill., \$2.00, ppd. \$2.17
Enchantment in Iron, by A. S. Howard, ill., \$3.50, ppd. \$3.67
The Founding of Mobile, by P. J. Hamilton, \$1.75, ppd. \$1.88
A Little Boy in Confederate Mobile, by P. J. Hamilton, ill., \$1.00, ppd. \$1.17
Chevalier d'Iberville, by P. J. Hamilton, ill., \$2.00, ppd. \$2.15
The Tree, by F. L. Diard, ill., \$2.50, ppd. \$2.67
Cottonmouth, by J. L. Rayford, \$2.75, ppd. \$2.93
The First Christmas Dinner, by J. L. Rayford, ltd. ed., \$5.00, ppd. \$5.20
Child of the Snapping Turtle: Mike Fink, by J. L. Rayford, with phono record (78 rpm), \$3.75, ppd. \$4.25

SPECIAL NOTICE: Ante-Bellum Homes of Alabama, by Ralph Hammond, will be published Dec. 10, 1951. We are taking advance orders for this book, which will contain 120 illustrations, and much new material on the architects of these most distinguished Greek Revival homes of the Ante-Bellum period in Alabama. We solicit your orders for this most important book in Alabama's "Flush Times" culture. Remember what happened to *Historic Homes of Alabama*, copies of which are now practically unobtainable at any price. Order your copy of ANTE-BELLUM HOMES OF ALABAMA now and be sure of getting a copy. When ordered from The Haunted Book Shop, the price is \$10.40 ppd.

Ask us for our list of out-of-print books for sale. We specialize in single items and libraries of Alabama, U. S., Confederate and regional literature in general, including genealogies. Include 10¢ for postage and handling when asking for list.

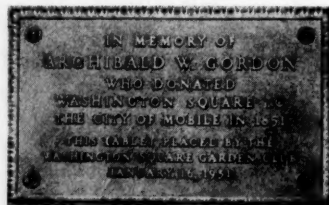
Alabama residents please include sales tax extra on all purchases.

Money cheerfully refunded on all mail orders if returned intact in 10 days.

THE HAUNTED BOOK SHOP
 56 South Conception St., Mobile 15, Alabama



WOMAN'S CLUBHOUSE
 1200 Government Street
 MOBILE, ALABAMA
 Organized
 January 24, 1929
 Mobile, Ala.



Marker Placed

On the anniversary day the Washington Square Garden Club, organized in 1936 to preserve the block, marked the park with a bronze plaque.

Inscribed on the plaque are these words: "In memory of Archibald W. Gordon, who donated Washington Square to the city of Mobile in 1851. This tablet placed by the Washington Square Garden Club. January 16, 1951."

*Where Cargo Moves
FASTER for LESS!*

ALABAMA STATE DOCKS

AND

TERMINALS
MOBILE, ALABAMA

•

ALABAMA
STATE DOCKS BOARD

"GREER'S GOT IT!"

Mobile—Citronelle

Jackson—Bay Minette

Foley—Bayou Labatre

Fairhope

STUDIO DE CELLE

MOBILE, ALABAMA

Edmond C. de Celle, Artist

Kathryn T. de Celle and Aimee McCormick King, Costumes

Greetings

Dr. Pepper Bottling Co.

KAYSER'S

Ladies' Wear Exclusively

C. RAVIER & SONS

Mobile, Alabama

Greetings

WALKER STORAGE

**MOBILE'S
HOME OWNED
HOME OPERATED
DEPARTMENT STORE**



FOR 78 YEARS
MOBILE'S
SHOPPING CENTER

HAMMEL'S

MOBILE, ALABAMA

ROLSTON REALTY CORPORATION

REALTORS

Real Estate—Loans—Insurance

F. H. A.—G. I. Mortgagee's

71 St. Michael St., Mobile, Ala.

GILL PRINTING AND STATIONERY COMPANY

Mobile, Alabama

EASTERN SHORE HOTEL

Delicious Meals, Comfortable Rooms, Courteous Service

"On Mobile Bay"

Tel. 8856 - Fairhope, Ala.

Compliments of

DAMRICH SHOE STORE

COLONIAL INN

ALABAMA'S FINEST HOMELIKE HOTEL

"On the Bluff Overlooking Mobile Bay"

Fairhope, Alabama

Greetings

from

**THE INTERNATIONAL
PAPER COMPANY**

•

**MOBILE,
ALABAMA**

Compliments of the

**VAN ANTWERP ALDRIDGE
DRUG COMPANY**

Compliments

**LEFF ENGINEERING
COMPANY**

A Tribute to

MRS. HENRY HAMILTON
MRS. T. A. STEEL
MRS. J. H. WRIGHT

For Their Kindly Cooperation and Good Will

FORUM CLUB
Greetings

Greetings
From a Friend

Compliments of
ALABAMA STATIONERY CO.

Compliments
Of a Friend

**A. W. WILLIAMS
INSPECTION
COMPANY**

Mobile, Alabama

•

INSPECTIONS—TESTS

ANALYSES

SUB-SOIL INVESTIGATIONS

•

Representatives Throughout U.S.A.

GAYFER'S

•

Mobile's Finest Store

•

Growing with Mobile

Greetings

CENTURY BOOK CLUB

Greetings

J. E. PATERSON LUMBER CO.

RAPIER'S FLOWERS

Compliments
A Friend

GULF ELECTRIC CO.

GREETINGS FROM MOBILE

Greetings from the
 LEGION AUXILIARY TO THE
LAMAR Y. McLEOD POST

Compliments of Our
Congressman
FRANK BOYKIN

GREETINGS!
MOBILE MEDICAL AUXILIARY
Federated Garden Clubs of Mobile
Congratulations

GREETINGS!
 The Mobile Bay District
 U. D. C.

Compliments
HOTEL REEDER
 Florence, Alabama

Greetings
 HENRY CHAMBERS CHAPTER
 La Fayette, Alabama

WILLIAM RUFUS KING CHAPTER
 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
 Selma, Alabama

Compliments of
CAPTAIN WILLIAM DAVIS CHAPTER
 Prichard, Alabama

Compliments
OLD SPANISH FORT, INC.
 Tourist Village
 Junction U. S. Highways 31 and 90
 Baldwin County, Alabama

Murphy High School Leaders Are Outstanding



S. S. MURPHY
 Superintendent
 Mobile Schools
 1900-1926



K. J. CLARK
 Principal
 1926-1942
 Supt., 1944-



S. C. PHILLIPS
 Principal
 1942-1944
 Asst. Supt., 1944-50



FAN RANDETTE
 Head
 Art Department
 1925-1939



R. G. WILSON
 Principal
 1945-



MAE EANES
 County Teacher
 Asst. Principal
 1890-1944



R. E. VENMAN
 Teacher, 1921-47
 Secy.-Tr., County
 School Board, 47-49



B. T. DOBBINS
 Head Coach
 1924-1945

THE JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS CLUBS

of the

FORT CONDE CHAPTER

Mobile, Alabama

Send Greetings to the

NATIONAL SOCIETY

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Thanks to Alabama Daughters

OUR most sincere congratulations and thanks go to the Alabama Daughters for providing almost \$4,000 worth of advertisements for this issue. It is a highly commendable record, and merits our praise and appreciation.

Especially to Mrs. Smith G. Fallaw, State Regent, for her outstanding leadership in encouraging the Alabama members to obtain ads, are we indebted. She was ably assisted by Mrs. Frank M. Jones, of Birmingham, who received and tabulated the ads.

Mrs. Fallaw and the Magazine extend their gratitude also to Mrs. J. E. Beck, of Mobile Chapter, Mobile, who, despite her 77 years, in sizzling hot weather, made the highest record; to Mrs. John T. Clarke, of Montgomery, Regent of the Francis Marion Chapter, whose report was second high;

to Mrs. George Blount and Mrs. John McDermott of the Heroes of Kings Mountain Chapter, Guntersville, who ranked third; Mrs. James C. Bonner, of Birmingham, who helped in many ways; Mrs. James H. Lane, of Sylacauga, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Ben Hunt, State Magazine Chairman; and many others who worked hard on the project.

One feature deserves special mention. When residents of Gunter Mountain heard that Guntersville members were soliciting ads for the D. A. R. MAGAZINE, they voluntarily took up a "collection" among themselves, ranging from gifts of five cents to five dollars, and took it to the members, with the request that the money be used to express gratitude to the National Society for its work at Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School. This touching incident makes well worth while all the work that our Society has done for the school, and shows that our efforts there are deeply appreciated.

Greetings from
JEFFERSON COUNTY CHAPTERS

in honor of
MRS. SMITH G. FALLAW
State Regent



Cahawba
General Sumter
John Parke Custis
Jones Valley

Old Elyton
Pickett
Princess Schoy
William Speer

In Tribute to Our
HONORARY LIFE STATE REGENTS

•
MRS. JOSEPH V. ALLEN
MRS. JAMES HENRY LANE
MRS. VAL TAYLOR
MRS. A. S. MITCHELL
MRS. JOHN LEWIS COBBS
MRS. ZEBULON JUDD
MRS. ELLY RUFF BARNES
MRS. THOMAS H. NAPIER
MRS. HENRY GRADY JACOBS

•
Greetings from the
**STATE OFFICERS OF THE
ALABAMA SOCIETY**
1949—1952

Honoring
MRS. SMITH G. FALLAW
State Regent
Regents' Council
Birmingham, Ala.

The project of the Alabama Officers Club, D. A. R., organized March 15, 1928, by Mrs. James H. Lane, Honorary State Regent, is building a Chapel on the Campus of Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School. The Chapel is the need of the hour.

According to the list of contributions in the Memory Book, the Club has collected ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00). We need \$20,000.

WHO WILL HELP?

GREETINGS AND BEST WISHES
to the
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Alabama Division
United Daughters of the Confederacy
Alabama Society
Daughters of the American Colonists
Alabama Society
U. S. Daughters of 1812

Alabama Society
Daughters of Colonial Wars
Alabama Society
Dames of the Court of Honor
Alabama Society
Colonial Dames of the 17th Century

National Society
Order of the Mexican War 1836-1848

FRANCIS MARION CHAPTER OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, is happy to present the following twenty-six advertisements, and wishes to thank the friends of Montgomery who have so graciously helped to make a success of the Alabama issue of the D. A. R. Magazine:

<p><i>A Friend</i> Montgomery, Alabama</p> <hr/> <p>Marshall Lumber & Mill Company, Inc.</p> <hr/> <p>Elite Cafe & Casino Lounge MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA</p> <hr/> <p>E. E. Forbes Piano Co., Inc. "It Pays to Shop at Forbes" TELEPHONE 3-0506 103 COMMERCE STREET</p> <hr/> <p>CAPITOL CLOTHING STORE <i>since 1878</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Best Wishes from</i> Reliance Manufacturing Company</p> <hr/> <p>McGEHEE BROS. MONTGOMERY'S OLDEST DRUG STORE <i>Prescription Specialist—Over One Million Prescriptions Filled</i> 136 Dexter Avenue Montgomery, Alabama</p>	<p>STOWERS COLONIAL GARDENS FLORISTS Camilla Y. Stowers</p> <hr/> <p>KLEIN & SON JEWELERS Montgomery Alabama</p> <hr/> <p>BON MARCHÉ <i>Ladies Ready-to-Wear & Specialty Shop</i> MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA</p>
--	--

**ENJOY YOUR MOTORING
BY USING
SINCLAIR PRODUCTS**

J. W. WELLS LUMBER CO.
Manufacturers
Band Sawn Hardwood Lumber

Human Relations . . .

"Teaching ourselves how to get along with human beings. Teaching ourselves that we cannot do things just because it is right to do them when that right possibly interferes with the even fancied rights of a human being."

Hugh Comer thus emphasizes the "Training-Within-Industry Program."

★ ★ ★

May every leader of men be everlastingly mindful of the responsibility of their relations to others.

Algernon Blair

CONTRACTOR
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

DAIRY PRODUCERS INC.

845 W. Fairview Ave., Montgomery, Ala.



Home of

"BETTER MILK FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE"

and

"TOWN TALK" Ice Cream

PATERSONS'
ROSEMONT GARDENS
Alabama Leading Florist
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

In grateful appreciation
for the
Kate Duncan Smith School
at
Grant, Alabama
The Kennamer Family Assn. of Alabama, Inc.

Compliments of
JOHN DANZIGER, INC.
Dial 3-6607—3-6608
106 DEXTER AVE.
MONTGOMERY 2, ALA.

Compliments of
Al Levy's
"The show place of Montgomery"

Shop at—

BELK-MATTHEWS CO.
—in Montgomery

JESSE FRENCH PIANO COMPANY
47 COMMERCE STREET
"76 Years Montgomery's Musical Center"

MARY B. MERRITT'S FRUIT CAKES
—Light or Dark—
Made of the Finest Ingredients
Beautifully Decorated
MERRITT'S BEATEN BISCUIT CO.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA



For

CANNING

AND

FREEZING

• • • •

**ATLAS JARS
ATLAS CAPS**

• • • •

**HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS CO.
(WHEELING, W. VA.)**

“MADE IN MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA”

BEST WISHES TO THE D. A. R.

**ALAGA
SYRUPS**

“Good Every Drop”

W & W

PICKLES

“A PICNIC IN EVERY BOTTLE”

ALABAMA-GEORGIA SYRUP COMPANY

W & W PICKLE & CANNING COMPANY

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

DALLAS, TEX.

THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

*Extends Greetings and Best Wishes to the
Daughters of the American Revolution*

Montgomery is steeped in historic traditions
the same as the D. A. R.

W. A. Gayle, *Mayor*

Earl D. James, *Commissioner*

George L. Cleere, *Commissioner*

Beautiful, historic
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

A city of Charm and
Distinction

And one that you will
love to visit.

YOU ARE ALWAYS WELCOME

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Montgomery, Alabama

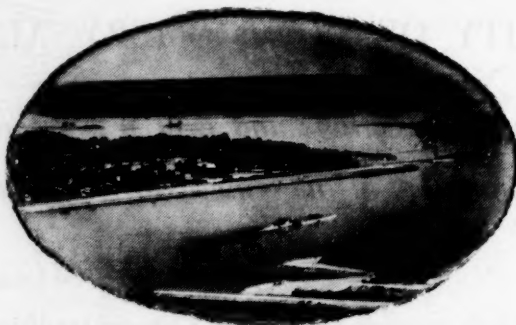
MONTGOMERY HOTEL ASSOCIATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

THE EXCHANGE
Frank Buford, Managing Director

THE GREYSTONE
Leon Loeb, Manager

THE DINKLER-JEFFERSON DAVIS
Homer Spiva, Manager

THE WHITLEY
Floyd Goolsby, Manager



THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

*Are Appreciated
in the*

RECREATIONAL AND ELECTRICAL
CENTER OF THE SOUTH

•

CITY OF GUNTERSVILLE

AND

ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT, CITY OF GUNTERSVILLE

HEROES OF KINGS MOUNTAIN CHAPTER

Bows in Grateful Recognition to the
Great Service Rendered the Society
and

KATE DUNCAN SMITH SCHOOL

by

Mrs. Samuel Earle

Mrs. John A. Lusk

Mrs. H. Grady Jacobs

Official Photographer

for

KATE DUNCAN SMITH D. A. R. SCHOOL

Complete File of School Photographs, Buildings, Student Activities & Founders Day Programs

KROELINGER STUDIO

Guntersville, Alabama

Greetings from

GUNTER MOUNTAIN

•

Willie Ledbetter
Elmer Wright
Emmet Kirkland
Emmet Ayres
Harrison Hodges
Oscar Lackey
Milton Brooks
H. V. Kennamer
Troups General Mdse.
Clyde Click
Rayford Hill
Nannie Word
W. B. Word

David Edmonds, Jr.
Edward Burks
John W. Kirkland
Graden Kennamer
John Ayres
Mrs. John Ledbetter
Gracie Parker
Bobbie Parker
Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Morrow
Mae Atchley
Freda Burroughs
A. A. Hodgens
E. A. Lackey

C. C. Click
Hollis Taylor
C. L. Brewer
Henry Burks
J. D. Starnes
Bob Franks
Oamer Kennamer
Joe Selvage
Hilera Ayres
Herman Hodges
John Kirkland
Lola McDonald
Haden Chandler

Greetings from the

Sons of the American Revolution

Henry Powell Alves
John Clark McDermott
James Horton, Jr., D.D.S.
H. Grady Jacobs

George Blount
Thos. S. Stribling
Walter J. Alves, M.D.
John C. Jacobs

Guntersville, Alabama
Appreciates
THE KATE DUNCAN SMITH SCHOOL
 on
Gunter Mountain

ED NEELEY

Real Estate Broker
 Guntersville Lake Lots and Cabins

GUNTERSVILLE PHARMACY

THE REXALL STORE
 T. W. Throckmorton, S. A. R.

Compliments of
BLOCKS STORE
Dry Goods

HARALSON DRUG CO.

(Formerly PRICKETT DRUG Co.)
 Phone 3661
 Guntersville, Ala.

The
ADVERTISER—GLEAM

Compliments of
RAINS NEW & USED FURNITURE
Antiques

Compliments of
HAMMER'S STORE

Compliments of
YOSTS 5, 10, & 25 STORE

KENNAMER HARDWARE CO.

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
Everything in Hardware

SHELL STATIONS
 Greet You
 &
 Welcome You

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT
 INSURANCE CORPORATION

RAYBURN PHARMACY

LEON AND VIOLA RAYBURN
 S. A. R. & D. A. R.

Compliments
O. J. WALLS
Grain

LAKESIDE MILLS, INC.

GUNTERSVILLE, ALA.

WEDGEWORTH FLORAL CO.

Flowers by Wire

F. W. PATTERSON

Fine Groceries

Compliments of
STARNES BROTHERS

GENE & RICHARD

Compliments of
ROSS GRADEN LUMBER CO.
 S. A. R.

In appreciation
KENNAMER FURNITURE STORE

Compliments of
BOOKIES TRADING POST

HOTEL GLOVER

Fireproof—Steam Heated—Reasonable Rates
DUNCAN HINES RECOMMENDED

Located on U. S. 241

Guntersville, Ala.

LAKE SHORE COURTS

Modern Brick Cottages—Electric Heat
Sleep and Eat on Southland's Most Beautiful Lake
On U. S. 241, ½ Mile North of Guntersville, Ala.

MOONGLO

TOURIST COURT AND AIR CONDITIONED RESTAURANT
Modern New Motel Rooms—Electric Heat

One Block Off U. S. 241

Guntersville, Ala.

OSSAWINTHA (The Family's Paradise)

HOUSEKEEPING COTTAGES—EXCELLENT MEALS

Boating—Swimming—Fishing

No intoxicating beverages—Restricted clientele

S. A. Edwards, Prop.

P. O. Box 203

Guntersville, Alabama

Phone: Guntersville 2894

GO-DA ACRES

DE LUXE HOUSEKEEPING COTTAGES

By Week or Season

Phone Guntersville 2895

The Marshall Boys Chapter
U. D. C.

Greets

The Daughters

The Robert Fearn, Sr., Chapter
U. S. D. 1812

Greets

The Daughters

Greetings

to the

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

WE DEEPLY APPRECIATE THE FINE WORK OF YOUR ORGAN-
IZATION, AND WISH YOU EVERY SUCCESS IN YOUR EFFORTS

COURT OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Marshall County, Alabama

H. W. Clayton, Chairman

WORD MOTOR Co.

J. C. JACOBS BANKING Co.

Visit
Scottsboro, Alabama

Home of
Tidence Lane Chapter, D. A. R.
and
Alabama's Vice-President General
Mrs. Henry Grady Jacobs

FIVE POINT MOTEL

HODGES DRUG STORE

THE MAPLES Co.

SCOTTSBORO HARDWARE Co.

SCOTTSBORO WHOLESALE Co.

W. H. PAYNE DRUG Co.

BENHAM UNDERWEAR MILLS

THE LOCKER PLANT

Best Wishes from

BIENVILLE CHAPTER

N. S. D. A. R.

and

ANNISTON, ALABAMA

<p>SCARBROUGH'S A Reliable Drugstore ANNISTON, ALA.</p>	<p>SANITARY CAFE <i>Specializes in Sea Foods</i> ANNISTON, ALA.</p>
<p>ULLMAN'S <i>Ladies' Specialty Shop</i> ANNISTON, ALA.</p>	<p>MASON'S <i>Fine Linens and Piece Goods</i> ANNISTON, ALA.</p>
<p>VISIT COUCH'S GIFT SHOP IN ANNISTON, ALA. See Our Advertisement in August <i>House and Garden</i></p>	<p>WIKLE DRUG CO. <i>A Good Drugstore</i> ANNISTON, ALA.</p>
<p><i>Compliments of</i> HUDSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE Anniston, Ala.</p>	<p>ADAMS-MCCARGO MOTOR Co. <i>Your Chevrolet Dealer Since 1927</i> Anniston, Ala.</p>

Greetings

ALABAMA PIPE CO.

ANNISTON—GADSDEN—TALLADEGA

Greetings from

SYLACAUGA CHAPTER, D. A. R.

Organized by Mrs. Jas. H. Lane

SYLACAUGA, ALABAMA

SYLACAUGA, ALABAMA

53.4% increase in population in 10 years

Marble, Textiles, Lumber, Cattle

The Singing City

IN THE HEART OF DIXIE

Highways 91 and 241

SYLACAUGA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Compliments of

**THE CITY NATIONAL BANK
of**

Sylacauga, Alabama

•

L. L. Smith—President

PARKER'S

AZALEA—CAMELLIA

and

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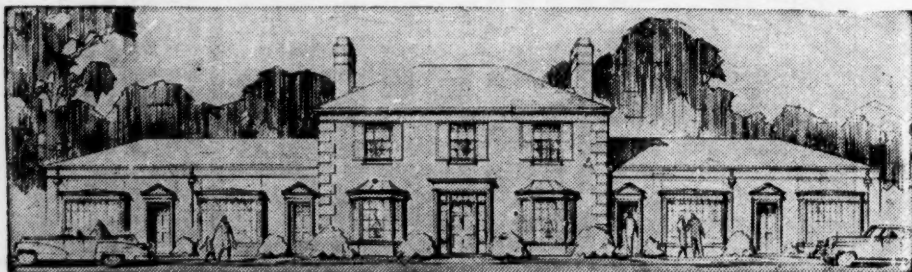
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NEWS AND VIEWS

Editorially

Upon assuming the editorship of our D. A. R. MAGAZINE on Sept. 1, 1950, we announced in our first issue, for November, that we would have two primary objectives: first, to keep up the Magazine's high editorial standards; and second to try to get it on a self-supporting basis.

We deeply appreciate the compliments that have been paid by many members and non-members to the contents of our twelve issues. For them we are humbly grateful, and wish to express our thanks to all who have been so kind to write such lovely messages.

As for our second goal, we are very proud to report a most successful first year financially. For the twelve months from Sept. 1, 1950, through August 31, 1951, the Magazine has cleared a NET PROFIT of \$11,352.53.

On August 31, 1950, the Magazine Fund balance reported by the Treasurer General was \$5,741.97. On August 31, 1951, the Magazine balance reported by the Treasurer General was \$17,094.50—a net gain of \$11,352.53.

In addition to this, we awarded prizes amounting to \$200 to Chapters leading in subscriptions and prizes; and we paid to Chapters getting Magazine ads commissions totaling \$993.54. Hence, besides the substantial net profit remaining in the Magazine Fund, through the Magazine Chapters received \$1,193.54 for their projects.

Of this record we are very proud, and extend our most sincere gratitude to each subscriber and advertiser and to all Chapters, Chairmen and members who assisted in so many fine ways to make the report possible.

Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, National Magazine Chairman, has been a most efficient and effective leader in encouraging States and Chapters to send more subscriptions and advertisers. To her is due a large share of the credit.

To Virginia Daughters for their \$8,000 worth of ads in the October issue and to Alabama Daughters for their almost \$4,000 worth of ads in this issue, we are especially grateful for outstanding cooperation and results.

The office staff assistants have worked

tirelessly and loyally, and to them also we are very appreciative. With the increase in business, we have added another subscription worker, in our desire to keep circulation records as accurate and up-to-date as possible.

Besides the substantial increase in income from subscriptions and advertisements, the Magazine was enabled to make its profit through economies in many phases of the work, as cheaper printing contracts, cheaper contracts for cuts, different types of printing, page arrangements, continuation of articles on other pages, omission of the lists of National Officers from some of the issues, and our new label address system.

The price of paper has gone up considerably, and adds to our expenses monthly more than before. But we have not paid for a single article or any other material. State Societies pay for the stories of their Conferences, and Chapters pay for cuts used with their reports, as voted by the National Board in February, 1950.

This is YOUR official publication. To be a good Daughter of the American Revolution, we feel it is essential to read your Magazine regularly. Besides helping yourself keep up with Society projects and national trends, you help the Magazine and your Society with each new subscription and advertiser. Each one helps a great deal, so send in your subscriptions and ads in increasing numbers.

The December issue should be a readable and helpful one. Senator John W. Bricker wrote the lead article on freedom of the press. Christmas will be featured in poetry, prose and picture. Florida Daughters will concentrate on ads for the edition.

Piqua Chapter, Piqua, Ohio, has sent to the Magazine office two cartons of back issues, for use in filling orders for old editions. With arrangements made by Miss Gertrude L. Irvin, Chapter Registrar and Periodical Chairman, they came from the Flesh Public Library at Piqua, to which the Chapter has long sent the Magazine.

Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, Virginia State Regent, took 300 copies of the October Magazine with her to her District Meetings, to sell as single copies. She was also fortified with many Magazine brochures and subscription blanks, hoping to get many new subscriptions.

FROM THE MAGAZINE CHAIRMAN

May I suggest again that you give a subscription to your Magazine for that Christmas gift? Only a few weeks before Christmas and why worry over that list when we can solve your problem?

Our subscriptions are increasing and now with little effort we shall reach our goal. Keep in mind, to double our subscriptions will only mean around 5,000 more increase for each of the next two years.

The prizes are offered again and they are as follows:

\$10 to State (membership over 5,500) with greatest increase in subscriptions.

\$5 to State with second greatest increase.

\$10 to State (membership between 3,000 and 5,500) with greatest increase.

\$5 to State with second greatest.

\$10 to State (membership between 1,000 and 3,000) doing the same.

\$5 to State with second greatest.

\$10 to State (membership under 1,000) with greatest increase in subscriptions.

\$5 to State with second greatest.

In the advertising field we offer:

\$20 to State sending in most money.

\$10 to State sending in second largest amount.

\$5 to State sending in third largest amount.

Advertising on Chapter basis:

\$20 to Chapter sending in most money.

\$10 to Chapter sending in second largest amount.

\$5 to Chapter sending in third largest amount.

Keep in mind also that a 10% commission goes to the Chapter securing the advertisements.

The Editor and the National Chairman want to thank you sincerely for your efforts and accomplishments. Keep up the splendid work and let's go "over the top" with our Magazine.

Hoy L. Gupton, *National Chairman*

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Frontier Homes

(Continued from page 907)

the answer is simple: obligated to restore one of these old dwellings, I was anxious that, when the work was completed, the result would authentically and magically represent the frontier period in which it had been built. This, however, is a narrow field to work in, and I have to admit that it does not represent the total aim of my endeavors.

The importance of our understanding our past and of knowing when, how, why and by whom we were united into a nation has always been self-evident. The most personal and enduring monuments of any period, outside of its literature, are the homes of the men and of their women who created the temper of their era. It is therefore a disheartening experience to visit a home where the true character of the house has been changed beyond recognition. For, in that event, what is left to describe the nature of the man who built and lived in the original structure? The fascination of his times, his life, his pursuits are all "gone with the wind." A veritable shell is left which tells no tale of fortitude, homely artistry or private triumph.

Old houses reek with the potpourri of their past. But it is not an aroma which will last indefinitely, for the pioneer homes are rapidly fading from the land. A survey made now at least preserves some record of them, and a study of their history establishes a just pride in their and in our past. The interest in Maryland in this survey has been encouraging, and it has been my hope that this awareness would foster the preservation of homes which are now crumbling, or which have been ear-marked for demolition because their original usefulness is passed, or, simply, because the present owners no longer wish to pay increased taxes upon them. As custodians of these frontier homes, all of us—through active interest and communicated appreciation—can have the happy privilege of passing on to future generations the national heritage of our historic Potomac region.

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Senator Edward Martin is U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Frank W. (Mary Vernon) Mish, Jr., is a renowned historian in sections around her home, "Maidstone-on-the-Potomac," Falling Waters, W. Va. She is a member of the Shenandoah Valley Chapter at Martinsburg. President of the Washington County Historical Society, 1942-48, she retired to become Chairman of the Jonathan Hager House Restoration. She is still a member of the Society's Board, its Chairman for the Maryland share of the dual-State creation of the Harper's Ferry National Monument and its representative with the National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings. Besides her historical research and activities in various historical associations, she has written a number of historical articles and made many talks on historical subjects.

Louise K. (Mrs. David W.) Anderson is a Vice President General and a Past State Regent of New Hampshire.

Pearl Blair (Mrs. Stephen T.) Davis is Kentucky State Historian, D. A. R.

Mabel Clare (Mrs. F. L.) Thomas is Radio Chairman of the William Scott Chapter, of Bryan, Texas. Her article has been broadcast over radio as one of the Chapter's regular monthly radio programs.

John T. Clarke is the husband of the Regent of the Francis Marion Chapter, of Montgomery, Ala. He is a contractor.

Miss Marjorie Templeton is a Past Regent of the Buford Chapter, Huntington, W. Va.

Mrs. Tillie Karns-Newman, of Coffeyville, Kansas, is a Past State Historian, D. A. R., and a writer of distinction in her State.

Mrs. John Henry Hanson is Regent of the Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, Auburn, Alabama. She holds a Master's degree and is a scholar and teacher of note.

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QUIZ PROGRAM

1. For whom was the Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School in Alabama named?
2. Who originated the custom of standing during the playing of the Star-Spangled Banner?
3. Where is the longest street in the country?
4. Which D. A. R. President General was the first one whose husband was not in official life at Washington?
5. In which State are the famed Bellingrath Gardens?
6. On what date are the official Chapter membership lists next due at the Treasurer General's office?
7. Who fired "the shot heard round the world"?
8. How near is Alaska to Russian territory?
9. Is it the Smithsonian Institute or the Smithsonian Institution?
10. What African queen fell in love with Aeneas?

ANSWERS

1. Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Honorary State Regent and Honorary Vice President General, of Alabama.
2. Daniel Webster.
3. Broadway, through New York.
4. Mrs. Emily Nelson Ritchie (Donald) McLean, the sixth President General, a charter member.
5. Alabama.
6. November 1.
7. The "embattled farmers" at Concord, Mass., in 1775.
8. About 50 miles.
9. Institution.
10. Dido.

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Queries

(Continued from page 956)

(4 children); Archibald m. Deborah Merzhom; Patsy m. Robert E. Burns; Ninian R. m. Mary Wade. Robert m. 2) Mary Boggs, d. 1839. According to her granddaughter, her father was an officer in the Rev. Ch.: Ambrose Bowen m. Melinda Burns; Mary C. m. Ben. F. Edwards; Lucy Ann m. Dr. Leslie Gillett.

Wanted: inf. reg. wife of James Cass; dates of removal to Iredell and to Ky.; his Rev. record; also parentage of Mary Boggs with Rev. rec.

This Cass (Cast) relationship is very large. Inf. is to be found in the 1790 census of Iredell, and in later censuses of Ky. and Sangamon Co. (beginning 1820). Also Powers: Early History of Sangamon County gives a large amount of history of the Cass, Burns and allied families. Also there are still living great-grandchildren of Bowen Cass who remember him personally; and grandchildren of Elizabeth Cass Finckle who are well acquainted with family traditions. Bible and legal records reg. the families are desired.—Mrs. Fred W. Norris, 1704 D St. N. E., Washington 2, D. C.

♦ ♦ ♦

Wanted

First Will Book of

King George County, Va.

Will Book Number One of King George County, Virginia, disappeared from the Clerk's office during the War Between the States. The volume covered the years 1721-1752. It was known to have been in existence in New York in 1914.

Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., has been authorized to offer a substantial reward for the return of this volume of wills and administration records, and anyone having information as to its whereabouts is requested to contact her.

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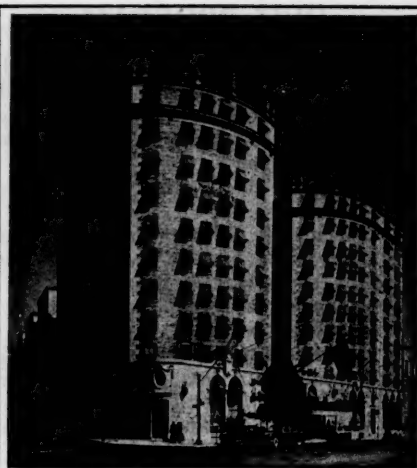
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